

# President Nixon says he will not resign in any circumstances

rowing demands that he should resign were kept aside by President Nixon in an interview published yesterday. But if the House of Representatives decided on impeachment, he would accept the verdict "in good grace".

He said he ruled out resignation and the "rather dubious" suggestion that he should step down from office temporarily.

# Congress's verdict will be accepted gracefully

A Patrick Bragan, May 16  
President Nixon said in an interview published today that he would not resign in any circumstances. Neither will he step down temporarily under the so-called "sinecure" of the fifth Amendment.

He said he had given careful thought to the possibility of resignation and had decided not to do so. "I would not resign," he said. "I will, of course, present myself to the House as effectively as I can."

He said he would accept the verdict in good grace, but he knew that the United States of America means nothing in the world today not because of its military and economic strength but because it has stability in its leadership.

Resignation or impeachment would have the traumatic effect of destroying that sense of leadership, and as a President, he would not do that. "I would not be a party to any circumstances that would set that kind of precedent," he said.

The interview was given last night to Mr. James Kilpatrick, a conservative columnist who appears in the Washington Post today. "It is the first time the President has given an interview since the 1972 election and is evidently part both of a continuing attempt to make his case to the public and of the effort he is making to stem the flow of rumours that he is about to resign."

Mr. Kilpatrick found the President "well and strong" and "showing his sense of humour". He said that Nixon had lost some of the "sheer incalculable" of 1968, but he observed:

# 27 die in Israel reprisal raid on Palestinian refugee camps

From Paul Martin, Beirut, May 16  
Israel fighter-bombers attacked seven Palestinian refugee camps and villages in Lebanon today, leaving a heavy toll in civilian casualties. Lebanese television reported that at least 27 people were killed, 138 were wounded and 20 were missing in the preliminary count.

The attack came less than 24 hours after the Palestinian terror raid at Maalot and is thought to be Israel's initial response.

At the same time Dr. Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, "threw what is expected to be his last round of talks with Syrian leaders."

Already his mission has been "marred by the Maalot incident in which at least 16 Israeli students were killed and 70 wounded."

The Israel jets struck in waves against seven different targets, mainly in south Lebanon. The worst hit areas were the popular refugee camps of Ein El Helwan, overlooking the city of Sidon and Nabatieh.

Moshe Briffault writes from Tel Aviv: Military headquarters here said this evening that the targets in two air strikes across the Lebanese border today were Arab terrorist concentrations, offices, headquarters, workshops and a training base.

An official announcement said the objectives included the killing of schoolchildren in Maalot yesterday and of the "Maalot Front" under Ahmed Jabril, which carried out the massacre of 16 civilians in Kiryat Shmona on April 10.

They also attacked targets belonging to Fatah and the Popular Front.

Front led by George Habash, it was stated. All Israeli aircraft were said to have returned safely to their bases.

The funeral in the Galilee town of Safed of 18 local secondary school students who were killed yesterday in the Maalot tragedy turned into a political demonstration and riot. Some 10,000 mourners attended, many of them weeping and shouting hysterically. During the burials, demonstrators shouting "Death to the terrorists" knocked aside the police barriers and advanced menacingly towards Mr. Yigal Alon, the Minister of Education, who was to have delivered an eulogy on behalf of the Government.

The Ministry of Education had organized the hike that led to the students being taken hostage by Arab terrorists who seized the school building where they were sleeping.

At Maalot, surrounded by a tight ring of police who conducted him to safety, President Katsir, who tried to reason with the demonstrators, also had to be rescued by the police.

The graves were quickly covered and an army chaplain raced through the funeral service.

Six other victims of the tragedy were buried at the same time in three different villages. Each funeral was attended by a senior member of the Government and of the army.

Army headquarters today published parts of the transcript of the negotiations with the terrorists yesterday afternoon. This was apparently designed to show that the Government had good reason to believe the terrorists would have blown up the school building in Maalot with all its occupants. The Israel army had not stormed it and killed the terrorists.

According to the transcript, the terrorists repeatedly said they were bound by orders from their command to blow up the building with all its inhabitants at 6 pm unless they received word that the 20 prisoners whose release they were demanding had reached Damascus safely.

The Israelis, according to the transcript, tried to assure them that every effort was being made to get the prisoners to Damascus on time but they were not certain they could meet the time-table. The terrorists were adamant and said they were prepared to change their instructions.

There were calls in the press here for an investigation into the cause of the disaster, but the Government's decision to storm the building was not questioned. The sober Haaretz said the decision was correct and those who took it showed commendable moral courage.

However, there was widespread criticism of the authorities for having permitted the school hike within one and a half hours' walking distance from the Lebanese border on May 15, the anniversary of Israel's independence when the Arab terrorists were known to be eager for action.

The newspaper Maariv in a leading article revealed that the military censor had killed a news item in the day before the tragedy which said trackers had found the footprints of five men who had infiltrated from Lebanon. Only two of them had later returned across the border.

Critics also asked why the army did not escort the students for the night and gone to sleep instead of watching. There were calls for a public inquiry.

More terrorism planned, and photographs, page 12  
Leading article, page 21

# Mr Healey challenges Opposition: 'Defeat us'

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster  
In some of the most astonishing exchanges to have taken place in the Commons in recent years, Mr. Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Tory Front Bench last night that it was in a position to bring about an election.

Urging it to accept the challenge and divide the House on an Opposition amendment proposing a £900m income tax cut, he said: "The Opposition has a great prize in its grasp tonight. With the help of the Liberal Party it has the opportunity of defeating the Government."

Can I invite both opposition parties to defeat the Government this evening on the most important single measure in the Finance Bill? If they succeed in carrying the day, we on this side will welcome the chance of putting our case to the electorate."

But long before Mr. Healey's challenge, Mr. Carr, shadow Chancellor, had made plain, on the first day of the Bill's committee stage, that the last prize he was seeking was an election. Seldom can a warrior have led his troops into battle with less zest for action.

To loud Labour jeers, Mr. Carr said the Opposition would not use the instrument of dividing the committee to challenge the Government's basic overall Budget judgment.

While not accepting any responsibility for the scale of the Government's public expenditure commitments, Mr. Carr said the Opposition accepted, for better or worse, that the country was landed with that expenditure and he would not wish to deprive the Chancellor of a major proportion of the revenue on which he was depending.

The Conservatives would divide with all their strength on amendments that raised issues of principle.

Mr. Healey told Mr. Carr that he had not the guts to divide the House. He likened the Opposition to a "shabby tribe of toothless sires tottering on the seashore and tempting to destruction passing sailors by promising them something for nothing."

Parliamentary report, page 18

# Labour must accept that Trade Union Bill will be altered

By David Wood, Political Editor  
After an important defeat on a Commons standing committee yesterday, Mr. Foot, the Secretary of State for Employment, and the Government in general, have had to accept the reality of their parliamentary situation and reconcile themselves to the certainty that the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill will be radically changed before it reaches the statute book in July.

A combination of Conservative, Scottish Nationalist, and Liberal carried by 14 votes to 12 a division that writes into the Bill a section of the Conservative Industrial Relations Act, 1971, setting out a code of practice for employers and trade unions.

The strategic purpose of the Government's Bill is to provide the foundation, with legislation on arbitration and conciliation machinery that will follow, for the so-called "social contract" with the TUC and its constituent members.

The Bill had been drafted to appease the trade unions and take all the sting out of the Conservative Act. It repeats. Now it is clear that the Conservative Opposition will often be able to restore in the new Bill parts of the old Act it is designed to replace. The next important test in the standing committee will be on Mr. W. Whitelaw's amendment to make void pre-employment closed-shop agreements, a crucial issue for the TUC.

When the Bill comes back into the full House on report stage, the Government intends to try to restore the Bill's original drafting. But the Liberal and Scottish Nationalist members of the standing committee, already committing the votes of their parties in support of the Conservatives, and therefore the Government can scarcely hope to succeed. Nor could it hope to carry the original draft in the Lords.

There are precedents for a government bringing a Bill out of standing committee into the full House for its committee stage, where a defeat in standing committee has shown that the Bill is going to be maulled. No government would help Mr. Foot and the Government's business managers in the present situation. It was in recognition of that fact, and their inability to carry a guillotine motion, that they sent the Bill upstairs to a standing committee in the first place.

The business managers have advised Mr. Foot that he has no choice but to accept the voting decisions of the standing committee, and to let the Bill proceed to Royal Assent on the understanding that the result of the Act will be amended if a general election returns Labour to power with a conclusive majority.

Commenting on the Government's defeat last night, Mr. Whitelaw, shadow Secretary of State for Employment, said: "This amendment to insert the code of practice was carried by reason."

No one opposed in general the principles of the code of practice. No one sought to prove that it did not have at least some good parts. The only apparent objection was its association with the 1971 Act.

As some parts of the Act dealing with unfair dismissals are already included in this (Labour) Bill, that argument did not seem to carry much weight. Those who felt it better to keep the code, allowing it to be brought up to date and revised in consultation with the CBI and the TUC, subject to parliamentary debate in the future, carried the day."

The Liberals, who are represented on the standing committee by Mr. Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale, explained that there had been no collusion with the Conservatives or the Scottish Nationalists. No argument was adduced by the Government save that the amendment was tainted by association with the Industrial Relations Act of the Conservative Government, and that therefore the standing committee correctly carried out its function of improving the Bill.

The Conservative amendment now written into the Bill prescribes four guiding principles for relations between employers and unions as printed in *The Times* on Tuesday.

The Opposition's success yesterday has at last stifled Conservative backbench criticism of the leadership for not opposing government legislation root and branch.

# Mr Kleindienst admits withholding ITT facts

By Fred Emery, Washington, May 16  
Richard Kleindienst, senior General and who ran the Justice Department during Watergate, confessed today to withholding information from the President's lawyers.

Kleindienst is the first senior Cabinet member in 50 years to be found guilty of withholding information. Although his case is part of the Watergate investigation, it is not formally connected with Watergate. His plea of guilty to withholding information was a misdemeanor, not a felony.

Only the President's two choices as chief of staff stand accused. One is convicted, but Mr. Kleindienst's crime was to have withheld information from the President's lawyers.

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# Big rise or we strike, nurses' chief says

By Raymond Parnham, Labour Staff  
Union leaders of 70,000 nurses are threatening industrial action, including strikes, unless they get a promise of big pay increases from the Prime Minister when he meets them on Monday.

The executive of the Confederation of Health Service Employees decided unanimously yesterday to reject proposals from the Government to increase pay by 10 per cent.

Mr. Albert Spenswick, general secretary-elect, said: "We do not believe other organizations have the same intention to carry the fight through to the end."

He has said that the Government must make a further £100m available for nurses' pay. That figure represents an average of 16 for each nurse and is well above the 10 per cent increase offered by the Government.

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# Blatant intimidation fuels Ulster strike

From Robert Flak, Belfast  
After a second day of politically motivated industrial strikes, street demonstrations and blatant intimidation, Belfast loyalist politicians last night declared that Mr. Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, would precipitate a confrontation between Protestants and the British authorities if he did not agree to accept their demands to discuss a fresh election in the province.

Their threat apparently had the backing of the so-called Ulster Workers' Council, the collection of street leaders, UDA men and other obscure figures, who are demanding a referendum on the future of the province.

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# Portugal facing industrial crisis as new Government takes over

From Nicholas Ashford, Lisbon, May 16  
Portugal's new provisional government was formally installed today by President Spínola amid growing signs that the country is facing an industrial crisis. More than 8,000 workers at the Lisnave shipyard, one of the largest in the world, continued their occupation of the yard which began yesterday morning. About 200,000 textile workers, some employed by British companies, are threatening to strike tomorrow. Even nurses at the Santa Maria hospital in Lisbon, the largest in the country, are planning to take action in support of their demands for an increase in their £20 a month pay.

The Lisnave yard is Portugal's biggest single employer and one of its most important industrial complexes. It has the reputation of being one of the best employers, but the workers are demanding rises amounting to 20 per cent, from about £50 a month to £120, as well as shorter hours and better working conditions. An appeal by a member of the junta last night for the workers to end their occupation because the country could not afford such huge pay increases at the moment was rejected.

The industrial unrest will provide an important test for the communists in the new Government. The Minister of Labour, Senhor Avelino Gonçalves, is a communist and it is now his responsibility to get the strikers back to work. If he succeeds it would enhance the reputation which the party is trying to establish for moderation and responsibility. It would also provide an indication of the party's potential strength among industrial workers.

The communists have already achieved one significant success in helping to prevent a strike by steelworkers which could have quickly brought the country to a halt. The message the party has been putting out to its members is that strikes and other industrial action are inappropriate at the moment. For the time being at least it wants to work with the other parties in the Provisional Government to carry out the programme of the Armed Forces Movement.

New Cabinet's moderate programme, page 8

# Prince of Wales to live in Chevening

Staff Reporter  
Prince of Wales is to live in Chevening House, in Kent, seventeenth-century manor will be the Prince's first permanent home and he is expected to move in next year.

Prime Minister told the House yesterday that Prince Charles had accepted the offer of Chevening House as his residence in the terms of the Chevening Act, 1959. Last year the house was left to the Prince of Wales by Lord Stanhope who stipulated that it be a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day.

The Prime Minister said the Prince of Wales was a descendant of King George VI.

The house and its 3,000-acre park near Sevenoaks are owned by trustees, and Prince Charles has been asked to live there until the end of the year.

graph, page 3

# Disclosure of new Chancellor's intent to put W German interests first

From Dan van der Vat, Bonn, May 16  
Herr Helmut Schmidt was today elected Chancellor of West Germany (Report on page 1). Today also saw the exposure of his present political stance.

He takes the form of extracts from the conclusions drawn from a 56-page confidential analysis of the economic situation and outlook in West Germany and its implications, which he undertook for the leadership of the Social Democratic Party in the past few weeks.

The weekly publication *Die Zeit* publishes a summary of the Chancellor's thoughts in its edition published here today.

The paper was prepared while Herr Schmidt was still Finance Minister. But whereas Herr Brandt was really his own Foreign Minister, Herr Schmidt will tend to be his own Finance Minister.

Herr Schmidt says: "We cannot sacrifice the stability of our national economy and the prosperity of our citizens, and their trust in their economic future, to an impotent European Community."

"We can neither hand over our currency, nor make extra payments to them at a really meaningful level, nor can we make our economic policy dependent upon the misery of England or Italy."

"We are dependent upon our German voters, and we can therefore make greater concessions to the EC than the position of the German voters, only if we get in exchange political progress which is an adequate equivalent in the eyes of our own public opinion, that is worth the sacrifice."

"Take note: so-called 'convergence steps' in the direction of economic and monetary union would at the present time simultaneously be steps in the direction of more inflation."

# Ronald Millench freed on bail of £15,000

Ronald Millench was freed on bail of £15,000 by Mr. Justice May sitting in chambers in Birmingham yesterday after nearly a month in custody.

Mr. Millench, aged 37, an insurance broker, of Richmond Road, Wolverhampton, was granted bail in his own recognisance of £5,000 and two sureties of £5,000 each. He will appear in court again at Wolverhampton on May 23. He was ordered as a condition of bail, to report to the police daily.

Mr. John Lishman, his solicitor, said Mr. Millench, who is accused of attempting to obtain £25,000 from Associated Newspapers by criminal deception, stealing newspaper from his solicitors and accounts and forging letters from them, while free to return to Wolverhampton at any time during the bail period but would not be staying in the Midlands.

"I think what he needs at the moment is a holiday," he said.

## The rest of the news

- Forces pay: Ulster troops 50p-a-day bonus in £100m package
- Cancer-causing gas: Ban on industrial gas seen as threat to the economy
- MPs' register: Government proposals unlikely to mention peers and journalists
- Calves in Whitehall: Beef producers protest over cattle prices
- Social contract: Mr. Murray says TUC cannot hand over relations to Government
- France: Overseas voters could decide presidential election
- Denmark: Tax increases set off strikes
- Rhodesia: African bishop confirms negotiations
- US Congress: Anti-busing forces gather strength
- Extradition case: Bail for former Hongkong police chief set at £250,000
- Chile: Press hits at Britain as arbitrator in dispute over islands
- America: Winning of the second war of independence. Louis Herer
- Mail order: Proposals to clamp down on delivery prices
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## HOME NEWS

## Plan for MPs' register unlikely to mention peers and journalists

by George Clark  
Political Correspondent

The Government's proposal for a compulsory register of MPs' interests is not likely to state specifically that members of the House of Lords and lobby journalists should be included in the requirement to declare their financial interests.

That extension of the idea of a register, approved by the Parliamentary Labour Party on Wednesday, would undoubtedly result in defeat for the motion.

Instead, the Government will recommend that a select committee should be set up to consider the detailed composition of the register, who should be required to register, and the method to be applied in the event of a peer, MP or lobbyist failing to state his financial interests.

The proposal will be moved by Mr Short, Leader of the House, on Wednesday.

In advance of the debate, it is made clear to ministers that most of the respondents could reject the proposal and could be prepared to operate as they did before the lobby lobby was granted, as ordinary sportsmen with no more rights than members of the public.

To subject reporters to compulsory disclosure of interests would, according to the views of lobby correspondents, be a serious breach of the freedom of the press to report Parliament without fear of reprisal.

Mr Short and the Government are to frame the motion so that the question of an MPs' register could be decided by the select committee within three months. The wider question of a register of other classes of interests, including the members of the House of Lords and lobby journalists would be considered over a longer period.

## Two Irishmen on 'the lump' jailed for £3,000 swindle

Two Irish building labourers, known as "the lump", who swindled the Inland Revenue out of nearly £3,000 were sent to prison in what was described as the first case of its kind at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Judge Clarke, QC, told them: "The facts that have been told me undoubtedly demonstrate the very serious frauds that have been going on for a long time committed by a large number of contractors, subcontractors and builders all over the country, involving millions of pounds lost to the revenue, which means the honest people who pay their taxes."

You are a small part of this large body of people who defraud the revenue, and I am told you are the first two defendants to have been prosecuted and to have pleaded guilty to offences of this type. I have heard."

Mr Michael Neiligan, for the prosecution, said that even after reforms in the Finance Act, 1972, the Inland Revenue had been losing about £5m a year because of abuses.

Patrick Carrig, of Dagnall Park, Selhurst, was sentenced to 15 months imprisonment and John Guheen, aged 21, of Edith Road, South Norwood, both on probation, to nine months.

Mr Carrig pleaded guilty to conspiring with a man known as Belfast Eddie between last January and September to cheat and defraud the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; and two charges of presenting to his employers, documents bearing false information. Both men admitted conspiring together and with others to cheat and defraud the commissioners by giving false information.

Mr Carrig's counsel said Mr Carrig had not paid any tax since coming to England in 1968.

Mr Neiligan said that under the Finance Act the main contractor had to deduct 30 per cent from all payments made to labour-only subcontractors. He could avoid that if the subcontractor was recognised under the Act as an "exempt person". That involved having a permanent address in the United Kingdom and having paid income tax over the previous three years.

The subcontractor, in such cases got a certificate and a book of Inland Revenue vouchers, and the main contractor, instead of deducting the 30 per cent, merely gave the vouchers to the Inland Revenue. At the end of the year they would collect the tax from the subcontractor. One of the methods of abuse was the fraudulent use of forged certificates and vouchers.

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and recommendations would be made to the House.

For the proposal to have any chance of succeeding, the motion must be concentrated on what can be done by a resolution of the House, binding upon members of the House, and not others. To extend it would require legislation.

Mr Heath and the Opposition leaders are against the compulsory register and are particularly incensed about the proposition that it should contain interests MPs have had in the past.

Conservatives are opposed to lobby journalists, editors, financial or any other sort of journalists being included. They see the select committee being presented with an impossible task when it is asked to define the class that should be required to register, and the particular interests MPs will have to declare.

For example, will the financial interests of a spouse have to be declared? Will a lawyer have to declare his income from particular briefs? Will the holder of shares have to "continually" update his declarations as he moves his money on the market?

In the debate Mr James Prior, a former Leader of the House, and Sir Michael Havers, the former Solicitor General, will be the main Opposition speakers.

Mr David Steel, Liberal Chief Whip, said yesterday that Liberals would have a free vote. He said: "As we have had a register of our own members' interests for the past seven years, I feel sure that most Liberal MPs will support proposals for a compulsory register."

"But we have indicated to the Leader of the House that we may disagree with the Government's proposals if it wishes to set up a second select committee to consider the details. This will only unnecessarily delay the formation of a register."

Mr Steel said that under the Finance Act the main contractor had to deduct 30 per cent from all payments made to labour-only subcontractors. He could avoid that if the subcontractor was recognised under the Act as an "exempt person". That involved having a permanent address in the United Kingdom and having paid income tax over the previous three years.

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Chevening House, near Sevenoaks, Kent, which the Prince of Wales will use as his country home.

## Midnight deadline for paper sit-in at Beaverbrook Glasgow building

From Ronald Faux  
Glasgow

By midnight tonight, the workers' committee of former Beaverbrook employees which is occupying the Scottish Daily Express building in Albion Street, Glasgow, must produce the money to buy the building and plant or leave.

There was no sign last night that the Beaverbrook management was willing to extend the deadline. The action committee which has organised a seven-week sit-in, has said it will build up its strength inside the building to about 250 men in

case the doors are locked. It seems determined to press ahead with producing a new morning paper, the *Scottish Daily News* but to have any good will and the men here feel it would work. What we need is a thorough, expert assessment which will convince the people with the money, a committee spokesman said.

Workers hope to present a "package" to the Government containing clear evidence that the new paper, selling at 5p on a circulation of about 250,000 and produced by a staff of about 600, can survive.

Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher and former Labour MP, has offered substantial help if the project can be proved to be viable. "There is tremendous good will and the men here feel it would work. What we need is a thorough, expert assessment which will convince the people with the money, a committee spokesman said.

Workers hope to present a "package" to the Government containing clear evidence that the new paper, selling at 5p on a circulation of about 250,000 and produced by a staff of about 600, can survive.

## Mother's lack of care led to boy's death, coroner says

A coroner told a mother yesterday that her son aged two died because of her neglect. A verdict of death from lack of care was recorded on Leigh Franklin Foots, of Windmill Lane, Smethwick, Warley, who was asphyxiated by smoke in a fire at his home.

Mr George Billington, the Birmingham coroner told Miss Sandra Ann Jackson: "What I am going to say may seem harsh to you, but this little boy died because of your complete and utter neglect of him while you went out enjoying yourself."

Miss Jackson, aged 27, was said to have had five children, but one died in 1972. Denise, aged nine, the dead boy's sister, said the fire on March 19 started when he lit a piece of paper at a gas fire and then dropped it. Their mother used to go out at nights, sometimes to bingo, and leave her to look after the other children.

Mr Herman Oswald Foots, the boy's father, said he was also the father of two other children born to Miss Jackson. He had lived with her until April last year, and had complained to the welfare department about her neglect of the children.

## New find in smoking link with cancer

Lung cancer in cigarette smokers might be caused by inhaling radioactive lead in tobacco, the journal *Nature* said yesterday.

Dr Edward A. Martell, of the National Centre for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado, says minute particles of radioactive lead and polonium, another radioactive substance, have been found in tobacco, in cigarette smoke and in smokers' lungs.

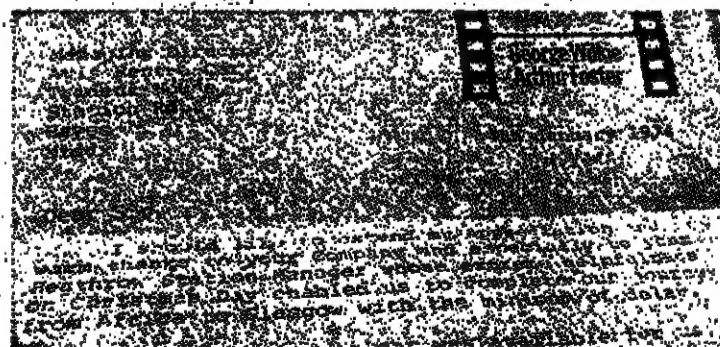
Because of natural processes radioactive lead and polonium float about on tiny particles in the air. Tobacco leaves collect these airborne particles efficiently because they are covered with sticky hairs. The result is that radioactive lead is found on the cured tobacco used for cigarettes.

When a cigarette is lit, particles of this lead are drawn into the lungs. They are likely to accumulate there. Radioactive lead and polonium emit alpha-particles, which can be damaging to cells. The lead, too, gradually changes to polonium, which emits more alpha-particles than lead. More evidence needed: To convince completely, Dr Martell will have to produce more than circumstantial evidence (Nature-Times New Service writes). For instance, he will have to demonstrate the presence of radioactive lead in post-mortem samples of smokers' lung tissue. But meanwhile his hypothesis should certainly be taken seriously.

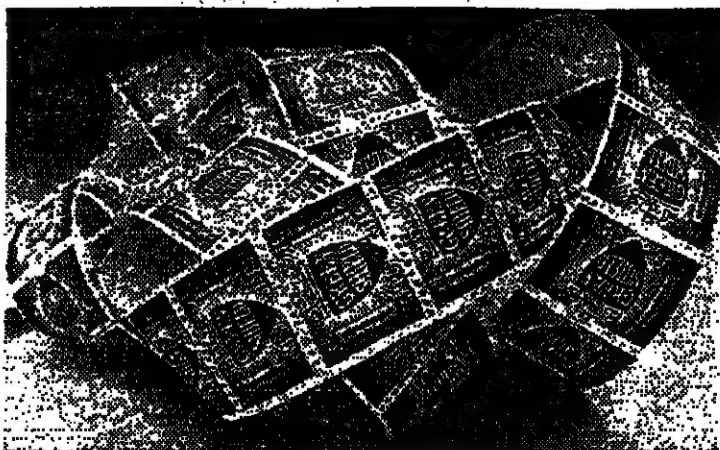
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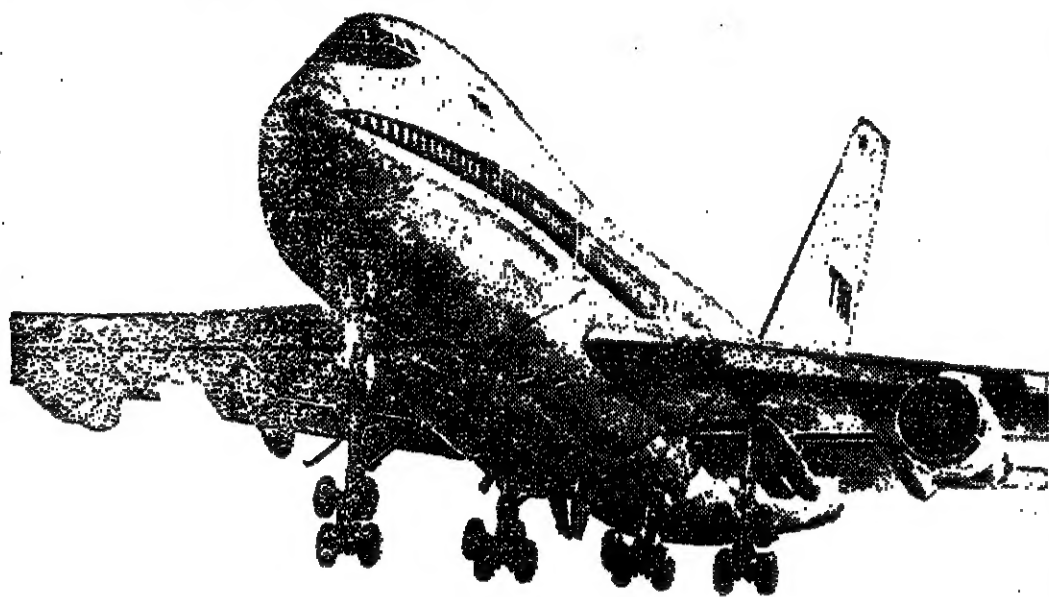
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## HOME NEWS

### Foot criticism of Industrial Court judge 'most disgraceful episode', Lord Carrington says

The attack by Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, on Sir John Donaldson for the way the National Industrial Relations Court handled the engineering workers' case was "the most disgraceful episode in our public life for many years", Lord Carrington said yesterday.

Addressing the Scottish Conservative conference in Ayr, Lord Carrington, chairman of the Conservative Party in England and Wales, said the ultimate guarantee of freedom was the rule of law. It was a sad day when it was questioned and attacked by the party in power.

"The Labour Party, which in opposition encouraged the breaking of the law, has in government, actually condoned the action of the lawbreakers", Lord Carrington continued. "If we cannot depend on the protection of the law, enacted by a free parliament or a free people, and enforced impartially between one man and another, then we can depend on nothing."

"The law is the defender of the small man against the great, or the weak against the strong. When that is discarded what are we to put in its place?"

Yet last week a strong union, confident of its ability to damage the country and harm every one of us, refused to obey a law it did not like, Lord Carrington said.

"We had the spectacle of a Privy Councillor and senior minister, a man who is said to be a great defender of Parliament, attacking not the union leader who defied the law but the judge who sought to administer it. I can recall no more disgraceful episode in our public life for many years."

Lord Carrington said the Government had condoned one powerful group in the community, picking and choosing which laws it would obey and which it would defy.

He said private enterprise in Britain today was under serious attack, attacking not the union leader who defied the law but the judge who sought to administer it. I can recall no more disgraceful episode in our public life for many years."

"They make no secret of their attitude to private enterprise. For the moment it is harassed but tolerated. It is under stay of execution", he said.

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, a

prominent Scottish advocate, said there was a new rule of law which the Labour Party had introduced. "We must all obey the law except the left". The Labour Party had torn the blindfold off the figure of Justice and had smashed the scales.

"The implication of Labour's picketing was that anybody who did not talk to a picket or did not stop in his tracks, as pickets required, was committing a crime. The party of so-called fair play have introduced the law of the Mafia and the law of the hijacker", Mr Fairbairn said.

Development of Britain's offshore oil programme was in danger of becoming "a complete shambles", Mr John Sprott, MP for Aberdeen, Scotland, told the conference.

"Let us stop pussyfooting and treat it as something like a wartime operation", he said. He called for a separate Ministry of Oil Development with its own Secretary of State.

His job would be to ensure that oil was extracted at optimum speed. The ministry should be in Scotland, where the action was.

### Concern at 'overt act of anarchy'

Social history will record 1974 as the year in which the first overt act of anarchy occurred in Britain, a legal journal said yesterday.

It referred to the recent strike by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers in protest at seizure of its funds to pay £47,000 damages to Con-Mech, the Woking company.

"The wielding of industrial pressure beyond the point of tolerance came when this strike was called", the solicitors' journal said.

"The union chose not to be heard before the court as it refused to recognize it on the principle (apparently) to be

proved successful with Parliament's assistance) that if you do not like something and pretend it is not there, it will go away."

The ending of the strike after 24 hours because of the payment of £65,000 by an anonymous group of industrialists should not let the seriousness of the situation escape notice.

The journal was not unduly worried by actual payment of the £65,000 for, it said, it is not unusual for fines or damages to be paid by people other than defendants. But it was "extremely perturbed by the absence of vociferous all-party criticism of the union's calling a strike in these particular circumstances".

The next step, the article suggested, would be for a key union to indulge in political pressure by announcing that it would take industrial action if particular national policies were not in accord with its views, or certain parliamentary or local government candidates were not elected.

The article also deplored the way in which the support of certain politicians for the rule of law had been seen to be diminishing. As one example it quotes Mr Edward Short's public backing for the Clay Cross rebels only a few months before he became Leader of the House of Commons.

### Angry cattle farmers take calves to Whitehall

By Leonard Amey, Agricultural Correspondent

A lorryload of calves from Somerset, destined for Whitehall yesterday, Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, deferred his planned departure abroad to the meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Sir Henry is hoping today to arrange a meeting with the Prime Minister for the same reasons that the owners of the cattle were demonstrating.

Beef producers are continuing to lose money on the beasts they are selling and pig producers are doing even worse. The Somerset group have a special problem. They have been exporting calves and beef until a few months ago.

The calves were a sample of what they have been producing at a cost of about £30 a head and for which there is now no market. The police allowed one to be unloaded in Great Scotland Yard, between two blocks of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr A. F. Paton, the chairman of the group, explained that their main grievance was the effect of monetary compensation on both the British market and that for beef exports. On a 600lb beef carcass, exported to France, the British producer faces a disadvantage of £54 and on one to Germany of £47 compared with domestic producers there.

Meat coupling in the opposite direction gets, in effect, a subsidy of £110 if it comes from France and £181 if from Germany. That competition and the suspension of live exports had cut the group's trade in calves from its 90 members by 80 per cent.

The ministry maintained yesterday that cattle prices in the United Kingdom and on the Continent had strengthened in recent weeks. Imports from Europe benefiting from compensation were mainly of manufacturing quality and were not having a significant effect on cattle prices here.

## In brief

### Defect found children's cycle

Raleigh Industries said yesterday that a defect had been found in the pillars used for its moped children's bicycle, might cause injury.

People who bought the wheel commands, launched August, 1973, for children between seven and 11, return them to a dealer directly for checking.

### Transfer accepted

Mr Manuel Moreno, teacher who was suspended from the Garibaldi comprehensive school at Forest Tower, N. Hampshire, two months ago as an alleged breach of discipline, said yesterday that he accepted the education discipline committee's recommendation to transfer to another school.

### Water shock killed

Darren Harrison, aged 12 of Wilford, Cleveland, West Midlands, Nottingham, who on May 12 after jumping swimming baths at Clifton, was killed by the force of the cold water, an inquest told yesterday by Dr Smith, a pathologist.

### Labour choice

Mr Ivor Wymmer, a lecturer and magistrate, has been reappointed as proxy Labour parliamentary candidate for Staffordshire, South which he contested at the election.

### Newspaper stopped

About a hundred journalists at the Evening Telegraph, Kettering, Northampton, who are on strike because of dismissal of a colleague, yesterday succeeded in stopping delivery of newspaper.

### Savannah divorce

Lord Savernake, aged 48, his second wife, who is 42, both seeking divorce in divorce cases set down for hearing in the High Court in London, a man named Carson, who names someone Romilly.

### Substantial bills forecast for health service

By Our Medical Reporter

There were going to be substantial, but not insurmountable, bills for the National Health Service over the next few years, Dr David Owen, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Health, said in London yesterday.

Everyone wanted higher pay, but they were likely to see a district general hospital proposed or a new health centre programme curtailed. But he did not agree with the pessimists who said that the service was always on its last legs.

The service was a better way to spend its money. Spending was not sufficiently directed towards need. The overriding necessity was to identify areas of health deprivation, areas of acute need and immediate action.

Dr Owen, who was addressing a Medical Journalists' Association luncheon, said it was necessary to re-examine a great deal of the criteria under which the NHS budget was allocated. The strongest voices were often those who had the least need. Resources were not being spent as wisely as they should be.

### Fresh meats better value than processed varieties

By Our Medical Reporter

If the hot weather continues it may cause many people to turn to cooked and processed meats and ignore the fresh varieties. But now, more than ever, fresh meat offers by far the better value for the money.

Meat-processing companies are always quick to point out that when prices of fresh meat rise sharply rates for their products remain steady for some time. But they usually fail to mention that when prices of fresh meat fall, as they are still doing in some areas, the prices of processed meats are slow to follow.

Nevertheless, the knowledge that one has struck a bargain is unlikely to compensate for the discomfort of munching through a steaming beef casserole or a heavy joint of pork in sweltering summer heat.

The answer is to make time to prepare a piece of "roasting" beef so that it can be eaten cold with salad. With roasts starting at 64p a pound, rolled sirloin at 72p and top round at 78p, it will be worth the effort. The ideal menu for this week-end will start with asparagus, which at 24p to 35p for half a pound, is reasonable. Then

### Food prices

### Hugh Clayton

comes the cold beef as part of the many saladables that have become chutneys in the past week.

Tomatoes start at 16p a lb but there will be few for more than 20p. New potatoes dropped from 20p to about 10p. Jersey and 8p for from Spain and the Middle Cucumbers are a penny each and round lettuces are 1 14p each.

The only conspicuous increase in the next few days, on eggs. The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection said yesterday that wholesale prices will push and standard up by 2p a lb and medium up by 1p. Poultry and fish prices steady, with a good supply of turkeys ranging from 2 pound for frozen asparagus birds to 34p or 36p for

### Transport survey puzzles people by asking them about buying shoes

From Our Correspondent

Residents in a West Riding town that has been the subject of a £50,000 traffic survey are puzzled by two of the questions. For although the declared object of the survey in Huddersfield, and the surrounding area is to improve local transport services, people are being asked to disclose their annual income and to say where they bought their last pair of shoes.

The local government operational research unit that set the questions said yesterday: "Some people are upset at being asked about their earnings. They think we are prying into their personal affairs."

"Unfortunately, they are not told that the question about their shoes is intended for an entirely different survey on shopping."

The survey is being made on behalf of the West Yorkshire

Metropolitan County Council, the West Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive, the National Bus Company and British Rail. Cordon-off census points have been set up on 16 roads and one household in 20 in Huddersfield, Goleaf, Slaithwaite and Huddersfield have been asked to fill in a questionnaire.

They are asked to give details on it of all journeys they made on a particular day, where they went, how they travelled, and why. But when the forms are collected by field workers of a market research firm, they are asked extra questions: how long they have lived in their present home, where they lived before, where they bought their last pair of shoes and how much they earn.

The research unit at Reading said: "Shoes are a good indicator of where people go for semi-durable shopping. The county council wanted this information

to help to provide good

"When the traffic survey was organized they thought it was an opportunity to get information and save the cost of another survey. The survey has not been as useful as expected."

"As to people's income, we are not just asking out of interest, and the information intended for any other government department. Get the more people earn the they travel and the info will help to establish a term of future travel."

"It will be a year before the results have been analysed. They will be not only to the Huddersfield area, because many of the questions can apply to planning in other parts of the country."

"On the whole people helping us, but I can understand why some are taking exception to the question on income

### Two men accused of evading £220,000 duty

Two men accused of evading £220,000 customs duty on spirits were granted bail of £120,000 in the High Court in Belfast yesterday. The men, both from Londonderry, are David Alexander, aged 48, a farmer, of Cullinstown, and Michael Joseph Henry, aged 53, a pig dealer, of Lamevady.

Mr Anthony Campbell, Crown counsel, said that if the men were convicted they could be fined more than £750,000. The case arose out of the disappearance of a large quantity of whisky and vodka from a bonded warehouse in Glasgow more than a year ago.

Mr Liam McColthur, QC, for the defence, applied for bail and said that as a result of Mr Henry's conviction 195 out of the 207 casks had been recovered.

Mr Justice Kelly fixed bail in Mr Henry's case at £15,000 with two sureties of £40,000 each. Mr Henry's conviction 195 out of the 207 casks had been recovered.

Mr Justice Kelly fixed bail in Mr Henry's case at £15,000 with two sureties of £40,000 each. Mr Henry's conviction 195 out of the 207 casks had been recovered.

### Why did Gladstone's Postmaster General need a little help?



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The Right Hon. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P.  
Secretary of State for Social Services,  
House of Commons, Tuesday 7 May, 1974

## **In other words, Company Pensions are as important as ever.**

In a statement in the House of Commons on 7 May, 1974—regarding the future of the Social Security Act 1973—Mrs. Barbara Castle announced the cancellation of the State Reserve Scheme, and with it, the recognition requirements for occupational pension schemes due to come into force in April 1975.

She made it quite plain that it was her wish to "encourage the development of good occupational pension schemes, which are highly valued by the people in them."

Although the compulsion may have gone, the need for occupational pension schemes remains.

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## HOME NEWS

# Mr Murray says TUC cannot hand over unions to Government

From Paul Routledge  
Labour Correspondent  
Douglas, Isle of Man

The TUC cannot deliver the unions, "bound hand and foot, at the disposal of the Government", Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said in Douglas yesterday.

Spurning the term "social contract" to describe the unions' relationship with the Government, he told the Civil and Public Services Association conference: "We are not interested in Phase Four or Phase Three dressed up to look like a non-statutory operation imposed by the TUC instead of by the Government. We are not in that business at all."

Wage restraint was not, and could not be, a way of life for the trade union movement, or for society as a whole. He continued: "I can understand why people should want to get shut of all the unwanted restrictions and restraints. I can understand, too, what different groups of our people are looking for, and it is a formidable list. But it is obvious that at this particular moment they cannot all be met simultaneously. No power on earth can do that."

The TUC had to try to reconcile the demands of the different groups, invoke from the movement some sense of social, economic and industrial priority and seek to persuade the government of the day to follow that line.

But if it was to do that the TUC had the right to ask its

members to take into account what had been happening and what was happening now.

Mr Murray said prices were being brought under stricter control; rents had been frozen; the rise in mortgage interest payments had been checked and there had been improvement in taxation and in pensions. The Government was taking action, and it was right to ask trade unionists when making demands to accept that there had to be priorities.

Trade unionists should also accept that the Government was making a great advance on anything the working people had had from any government in the past 20 years. "The TUC cannot deliver the unions or the members, bound hand and foot, at the disposal of the Government. Of course it cannot."

In what was interpreted as a reference to industrial action in the Civil Service by CPSA members that will affect pensioners and the jobless, Mr Murray said the TUC had the right to ask members to consider the effects of their actions on others.

Otherwise let us forget this fine talk of a trade union movement. Let us talk instead of separatism and fragmentation. "I believe that the unity we have seen coming through in recent years is a real thing and a valued thing. But it has been a unity of opposition. Now the challenge to us is whether we can translate this from a unity of opposition into a unity of positive achievement by the movement as a whole."

## Lower-paid failing to catch up, study says

By Our Labour Staff

Phase Three has not lived up to the intentions of its creators in helping lower-paid workers to catch up, according to a study of 60 Phase Three agreements covering five million employees. It says that while many affluent groups have made pay agreements up to the limit of the pay code, the relative position of poorer workers has in some cases fallen back.

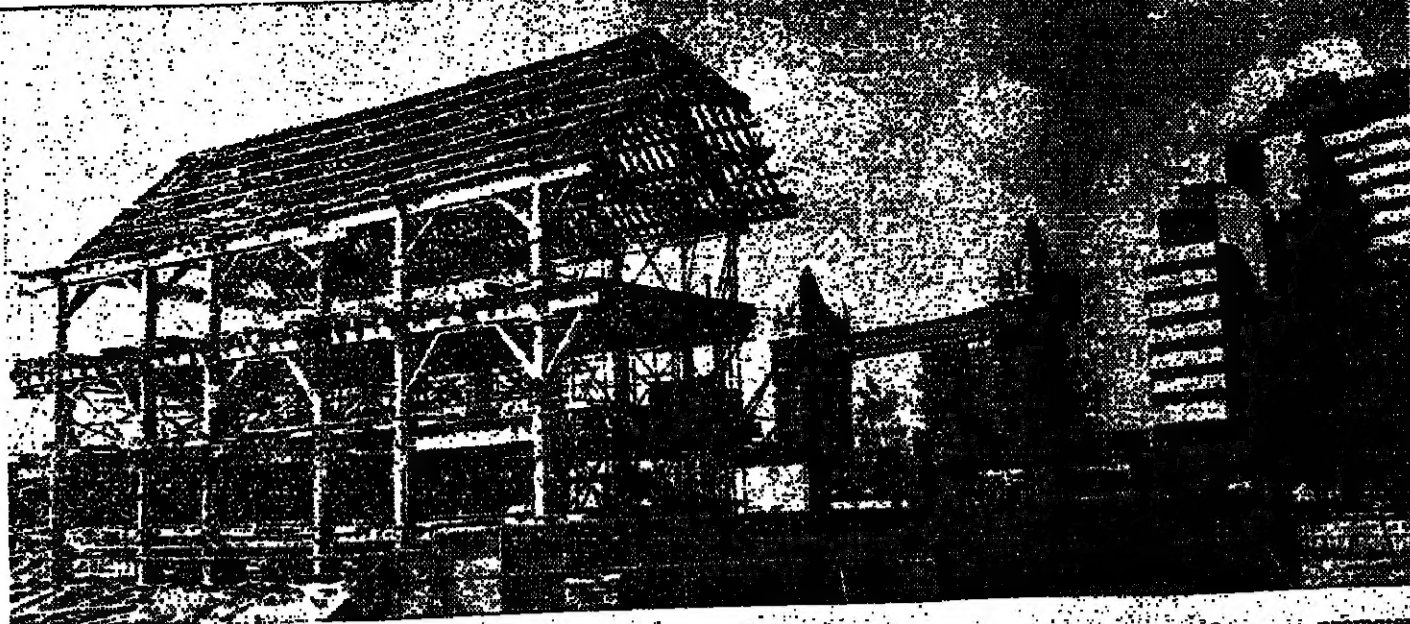
The study is by Incomes Data Services, an independent research group.

The group says that in many settlements pay increases did not reach £2.25 a week, the sum allowed under the pay code as an alternative to the 7 per cent limit and intended specifically to bring up the wages of lower-paid workers.

Incomes Data Services puts much of the blame for that on wages councils, which negotiate pay increases for groups of workers where there is weak trade union organisation or none at all.

Wages councils did not negotiate full flat-rate increases, made no use of the pay code's flexibility allowance, and in most cases ignored threshold agreements, the study says. It criticises the time taken to conclude a wages council agreement and quotes an example which was proposed in February, 1973, when Phase Two was still in force but did not come into effect until January this year.

Incomes Data Report 184, IDS, 140 Great Portland Street, London, W1.



This ancient warehouse at St Katharine's Dock, east London, is being rolled 150ft by the Taylor Woodrow Property Company, promoters of the World Trade Centre. The four-day operation began yesterday. The building will be developed as a restaurant and bar.

## Clay Cross rebels ask Labour Party to find a Mr X to pay £7,000 debt

From Our Correspondent  
Chesterfield

The district auditor responsible for collecting a surcharge of nearly £7,000 from displaced rent rebel councillors at Clay Cross in Derbyshire said last night that he was prepared to accept any anonymous donation from a "Mr X" that might be made.

Solicitors representing the auditor, Mr Herbert Harrison, yesterday warned the 11 former councillors that court

action would be taken if they did not pay the surcharge within seven days. The 11 immediately announced that they were asking the Labour Party executive to produce a "Mr X" to pay the surcharge in the way in which the engineering workers' strike was settled by an anonymous donation to the National Industrial Relations Court.

Mr Charles Bunting, one of the rebels, said yesterday: "We have said all along that the party should honour its conference decisions and ab-

solve us from the legal penalties of defying the Housing Finance Act. If the Government does not mind Mr X coming forward to save it from embarrassment over the engineers, there is no reason why the Labour Party should not provide us with a similar arrangement."

The auditor said: "The maximum has now been delivered, but as my job is to get the money back for the council I can have no objections to receiving it from a Mr X or the councillors themselves. All that matters is that the money shall be paid."

## Lending right talks 'are going well'

By Kenneth Gosling  
Arts Reporter

Negotiations over how public lending right will be operated once legislation is introduced are so far advanced that attempts to gain political advantage from the situation would more harm than good.

That is the view of Mr H. Jenkins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science, responsible for the area, who has been under pressure from his predecessor, Mr Norman Tebbit, MP, and from John Sturges, MP, whose bill for public lending right was published last week and failed to get a second reading in the Commons.

The Bill specifies the form from which the scheme will operate, January 1, 1975. Mr Jenkins was every bit as ready to agree on before introducing legislation.

One difficulty over public lending right is that books already on public library shelves; publishers will future enable their books to be read by computers and more for computer checking but that are already on the shelves would cost too much.

Another is obtaining the consent of library representatives and local authority associations to the people with the job of operating the public lending right, and reassuring that they would not suffer loss.

## Armed police at explosives case court

Strict security was in force at Maidenhead Magistrates' Court, Berkshire, yesterday when two brothers appeared for the second time on explosives charges arising from last weekend's raid on a house in the town. They were remanded in custody until May 23. Armed policemen were on duty around the court building.

Patrick Joseph Mulryan, aged 21, and Andrew Martin Mulryan, aged 23, both labourers, of Painsley Road, Maidenhead, were charged with being in possession of explosive substances.

## Jailing of maintenance defaulters 'must stop'

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Every year more than 3,000 men are imprisoned by magistrates' courts for defaulting in payments of maintenance to their wives and children, the chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform says today.

But, the league adds, "we believe the time has come to abolish the imprisonment of maintenance defaulters. It does no good and much harm." "In theory, maintenance defaulters are supposed to be imprisoned

only if their failure to pay is wilful or culpable." But in practice it was "not for courts' effective distinction between inability and wilful refusal to pay."

Studies showed that the men who went to prison were usually socially incompetent and unstable. The theory is payment of maintenance achieved by giving men a of imprisonment. But I. Office figures published in any show that only 6 per cent of men secured early release by paying. Most served out time and did not pay.

## Art print firms urged to educate public

Dealers in reproductions of art prints sold by Lord Clark yesterday that they could do a great deal to make people look more intelligently at pictures without damaging their own economic position.

"It is no good being too optimistic about public taste in paintings. It is, on the whole, a low level of taste," he said, as the Fine Art Trade Guild annual lunch in London. "A recent survey has shown that what they have liked, I am sorry to say, is not simply something vulgar like an Oxo poster, which would be acceptable and agreeable; but a debased form of a great painting—more easily, more obviously, more readily acceptable debasement of a good style is something any one interested in public taste must deplore."

Dealers in reproductions had two responsibilities, to see that everything they sold was technically of the highest quality and to exercise a certain choice in the prices they sold.

## £5,824 damage over 'ruined' show jumper

The price of a horse's show jumping career was £5,824 by Mr Justice Farnham yesterday, awarded that sum in damages to the owner of Nightmare, whose injuries in a road accident two years ago made it useless for show jumping.

The damages were against Diana Barnato-Walker, owner of the horse, and her son, who was exercising the horse on the road near Lingfield, Surrey, caused by the negligence of Mr Alfred Morton, a gardener at Mrs B. Walker's home, Horne, Surrey.

Mr Vaughan was also interested in the damage costs. Mrs Barnato-Walker given a six-week stay of execution pending consideration of an appeal. She had liability.

## Stock market curbs on Housing Corporation

By Our Parliamentary Staff

The Housing Corporation will not be allowed to become involved in the "wide field of the stock market", the Commons standing committee on the Housing Bill was told yesterday.

Mr Francis Pym, Minister for Housing and Construction, rejected Opposition amendments giving details of the extent to which the corporation could get involved in the stock market.

Mr Pym said: "The powers and responsibilities of the corporation that there could be no cation into the wide field of stock market. However, it took to look at it as a Conservative M.P. said that they were anxious any nationalising effect corporation's extended ties."

most convenient way of ing development land of a body corporate.

Mr Freeson said: "I am concerned that there should be sharp cutting edge to associations and copy and to local authority in the field of housing at renewal in stress areas amendments are redempt points contained in it already covered by the Bill."

The powers and responsibilities of the corporation that there could be no cation into the wide field of stock market. However, it took to look at it as a Conservative M.P. said that they were anxious any nationalising effect corporation's extended ties."

## Nine months for caretaker on poison charge

Tom Woolley, aged 47, a school caretaker, said by the prosecution to have put weed-killer in the headmistress's blackcurrant juice when his love for her was not returned, was sentenced at Leeds Crown Court yesterday to nine months' imprisonment.

Mr Woolley, of Oldham Road, Springhead, near Oldham, Lancashire, was found guilty of attempting to administer poison to Mrs Dorothy Ellis, aged 51, of Burnedge Fold Road, Oldham, with intent to injure, aggrieve or annoy.

He was found not guilty of attempting to murder Mrs Ellis, not guilty of administering poison with intent to endanger life, not guilty of attempting to poison, not guilty of administering poison with intent to injure, aggrieve or annoy. He had denied all the charges.

## Woman cleared in 'tomb' case

Mrs Isabella Falconer, 37, was cleared at Court in Dundee yesterday of murdering her husband by poisoning him under the floor of their home. She charged after the trial had withdrawn the body.

It had been alleged that Mrs Falconer put her husband's body in a kitchen floor while under the influence of drugs and covered it with a rug.

Freedom of speech The debate on free speech in universities was the first of a series of lectures today at the University of Cambridge. Professor Crick looks at some prickly questions of examinations and discusses the work of Passmore.

# Some people never forget Christian Aid Week.



£70,000 of last year's Christian Aid Week money went to a medical project in Bangladesh, where there's currently only one doctor to every 10,000 people.



£975 of last year's Christian Aid Week money kept a farming co-operative in the Philippines going.



£2,000 of last year's Christian Aid Week money helped a refugee aid programme in Vietnam.



£950 of last year's Christian Aid Week money bought typewriters for a training school in Nigeria.



£24,818 of last year's Christian Aid Week money financed groundwater investigation and well-drilling in India, a country now suffering its seventh year of severe drought.

£31,600 of last year's Christian Aid Week money provided special scholarships for students in Africa.



£1,500 of last year's Christian Aid Week money established a training scheme for motor mechanics in Taiwan.

## Christian Aid Week. May 13-18.

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## WEST EUROPE

# Efforts by left at Marseilles rally to win waverers back to the fold Mitterrand sheds his restrained manner in the last phase of campaigning

By Charles Hargrove  
Marseilles, May 16

After the first ballot the left's moment of doubt and indecision when M. Mitterrand failed to obtain the critical per cent which would have given him an almost certain victory in the second round. It was at this moment that M. Mitterrand's rival, M. Giscard d'Estaing, seemed to cut a more presidential figure. But the left's morale recovered this week with successive polls showing M. Mitterrand's candidates running neck and neck.

He is now yielding to a heavy feeling of victory. In the first round, Mitterrand told a wildly enthusiastic audience in Marseilles that the left is in a position to obtain a majority. He presided over a campaign which changed both candidates. M. Giscard d'Estaing has become more, more human. M. Mitterrand has grown in assertiveness and confidence. He has done his modest, quiet, one different manner of the campaign phase when he deliberately restrained any demonstration of excessive optimism to his followers.

His speeches are still a combination of hard-headed practicalism and socialist idealism. He now allows himself to be carried away by the tide of

popular fervour rising towards him.

M. Mitterrand has become a bigger figure personality. He has shed much of his reserve and awkwardness in human contacts, and that relic of traditional French bourgeois conventionality which clung to him, thus proving once again that the immense power and prestige of the presidency—or even the mere prospect of it—does imperceptibly turn a man from a politician into a statesman.

It was natural, then, for his one and only public appearance of the campaign in Marseilles last night, he should feel buoyant, in spite of obvious exhaustion and nervousness. Marseilles is an old stronghold of the left.

"It gave you 52.23 per cent of the vote in the first ballot," M. Giscard d'Estaing, the Mayor of Marseilles who is tipped as Prime Minister if the left wins next Sunday, told 15,000 people gathered in an exhibition hall.

"We want to do better in the second."

There are still left-wing votes to be had in Marseilles, and M. Mitterrand was after them. The old battles between the Communists and the Socialists for the control of the second largest French city are not altogether forgotten in the election of the new alliance. A number of Communist voters abstained or went to the extreme left on May 5.

In the first part of the campaign, M. Mitterrand's aim was to attract voters from outside the traditional left, people who

would have been frightened by a too markedly Socialist approach, or too great an emphasis on the common programme of the left.

But now, he concentrates on urging back into the fold those who doubted or defected in the first ballot. In doing so, he pulls out all the stops. Last night, he was in turn, matter of fact and lyrical, grave and humorous, ironical and sentimental.

The thrust which has obviously tilted him most, is that he is a man of the past, always looking back to old quarrels, a prisoner of outmoded doctrines, while M. Giscard d'Estaing is a man of the future, speaking for a new generation of French politics.

"What I am called a man of the past, the insult does not bother me, for I know I represent the forces of youth and of progress, against the France of the Communists and the coiffers," he said.

"If change without risk merely means transplanting the Finance Minister from the palace of the Louvre to the palace of the Elysée, it does not interest us."

He added: "Instead of a Messmer-Giscard Government, we shall have a Giscard-Messmer Government. In Nice, M. Giscard d'Estaing told former French settlers from North Africa: 'Your case interests me' (a pun on advertisements of a leading bank). I asked myself: who is that speaking? Something out of the past? Why, during the 10 years he was Finance Minister could he not study their case during his studious evenings?"

"What demagoguery! To make promises one does not mean to hold is to insult the people. To say one will do what one has not done in 10 years is to deceive people."

Another thrust by his rival which angers him is that he has turned to a "violent and angry campaign."

"Apparently I have no right to say that we are governed by a small minority of the privileged, who look after themselves first and after others later. This is regarded as shocking, as the language of a boor, not used in the Finance Minister's distinguished circles."

But I am told that the left is hell, that it spells the end of freedom and of property. That it will take away your home, your garden. That it is thirsting for blood. What a cynical caricature by those who are about to dispossess you of the fruits of your labour."

As the campaign has grown more bitter, and the outcome more uncertain, M. Mitterrand inevitably emphasises the old division of French society between right and left.

But he insisted that if he were elected, he would be the President of all Frenchmen.

He ended with a stirring appeal, which provoked a long, standing ovation: "Wake up. Everything is possible if one wants to change life. We are strong enough to believe in it and to work for it. We shall build the future together, and I am at your service to build it."



Dresses, coats, hats and furs that belonged to Mistinguett, the French music hall star who died in 1956, aged 82, being sold in a Paris hotel yesterday.

## Danish tax increases set off strike wave

From Our Correspondent  
Copenhagen, May 16

Most Danish docks, shipyards, breweries, newspapers and industries were paralysed today by unofficial strikes in protest against the Government's decision to increase consumer taxes on luxuries in a series of measures to control inflation and strengthen the economy.

The measures were approved with the backing of all non-socialist parties last night, ending a week of political tension, which several times looked like bringing the Government down.

The strikers held one of the biggest demonstrations ever seen in front of the Danish Parliament. About 60,000 people took part, according to police estimates. Smaller demonstrations were held during the day in many provincial towns.

Most of them were peaceful, but in Copenhagen bottles were thrown at buses and drivers were threatened and insulted for working. The strikers are expected to go back to work tomorrow unless shop floor meetings in the morning decide otherwise.

The demonstrators here called on Mr Poul Hartling, the Prime Minister, to resign, and chanted: "Out with Hartling, in with

Knud (Mr Jespersen, the Communist Party leader).

The Communist Party formally registered the main demonstration as its arrangement and has urged workers throughout the country to launch a full scale general strike.

This all-out approach clearly appealed to the demonstrators, who declared that their incomes would be cut to starvation level by the Government's tax increases, which affect cigarettes and tobacco, wine, beer and spirits, refrigerators and other domestic appliances, as well as increasing car registration fees and imposing a tax on pleasure yachts.

Mr Hartling's victory last night was a slight one, and the main winner of the political crisis was the anti-taxation Progress Party in the view of observers here. Approval of the Bills was a defeat for Mr Hartling's predecessor, Social Democratic Party leader, Mr Anker Jørgensen.

The defeat will probably be compounded by the support that the Communist Party has gained by its call for a general strike. The Social Democrats refused to support today's protest strike and have spoken out clearly against any move to hold a general strike.

## Soviet tanker sinks after hitting ferry

Trapani, Sicily, May 16.—A Soviet oil tanker, the Master Derviden, sank 24 miles north of Tunisia today after colliding in fog with a French ferryboat, shipping sources here reported. All the crew were rescued.—AP.

## Astronomers discover strong radio source

Brussels, May 16.—Astronomers at Leiden Observatory in Holland have discovered a strongly radioactive invisible body some 2,000 million light years from earth, an official source said here today.

## Overseas voters could decide French election

By Richard Wigg  
Paris, May 16

40 Omani Indians in one small village close to French and British frontiers with Brazil, told M. François Mitterrand the first ballot in the presidential election on May 5.

He presided over two young technicians studying the vote. They may have had some significance, especially as in an ancient township 91.4 per cent of the Omani voted for M. Jacques Chaban-Debas. But in a township the French general election was held away.

Between the two polls, the French have been taking a new look at the overseas vote, the pressure of that link with their former empire spread across the globe in Africa, Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

Suddenly, with the chances so evenly balanced in metropolitan France between M. Giscard d'Estaing and M. Mitterrand, the overseas vote, the residue of the left, they realise at France's next President will be chosen by the 800,000 registered voters in the four overseas departments (the so-called "four overseas"), and the six overseas territories (the "six overseas").

It could be that Sunday will decide nothing and that everyone must await the counting of votes on, say, the islands in the Comores Archipelago in the Indian Ocean or in French Guiana.

But candidates, topped the overseas, the counting of the overseas voters has been in. M. Giscard d'Estaing has his wife and a brother to

him. Mitterrand has had M. Giscard d'Estaing, the likely Prime Minister if the left wins, in the liban to confirm a strong poll advance, and his son preparing for him in Réunion. In the Indian Ocean, the Gaullist stronghold where he just equalled the joint Giscard-Chaban

close of the race, the risk that, locally, side or the other might be tempted to resort to old tricks of vote padding or even twist of the electors. This is why Jean Pohl, France's acting president and former Christian Democrat, will again be sending over reinforcements of national representatives, as he did on the May 5 poll, to guarantee clean elections.

Pohl, at the Elysée for the first time, has been studying interest in the investigation by experts of the 1963 identical election results. He opposed M. Pompidou, they have disclosed fraud, only at the municipal level.

in Guadeloupe, for instance, in 10 municipalities M. Pohl's poll at the second ballot represented only 0.3 to 0.5 per cent, whereas his average for the whole constituency was 12 per cent. In French Polynesia, in 1969, M. Pohl got no votes on six of the islands, and in the territory of the Adams and Isles (the former French Somaliland), M. Pompidou obtained 99 per cent of the votes in one constituency.

Stricter controls ordered by M. Pohl for the May 5 ballot probably account, partially at least, for M. Mitterrand's more striking advances. He did six times better in Réunion than all the candidates of the left combined in 1969, and 20 times better this time than they did there in the Comores.

The overseas territories have responded to all this election interest by again parading before metropolitan France their political and economic grievances. Many of the overseas possessions are divided between the desire for greater political independence, felt especially by the young, and worries about the adverse economic consequences.

The left's common programme promises the right of self-determination to all the inhabitants of the DOMs and TOMs. Yet the campaign has shown that many of their inhabitants do not want outright independence.

So M. Mitterrand has offered them a choice on what this relationship might be. M. Giscard d'Estaing has concentrated on emphasising the economic advantages of the present set up for the French Antilles, and the Gaullists have denounced any separation from the mother country as "criminal."

The Finance Minister's stand contrasts, however, with that of M. Félix Chardien d'Alais, president of the Antilles Bank, who publicly backs M. Mitterrand, argued that the islands needed fundamental changes in their economies if they were to end a colonial status.

Another sign that attitudes are changing has come from French Polynesia and New Caledonia, where both the Reformers' deputies have refused to back M. Giscard d'Estaing, preferring M. Mitterrand and the idea of internal autonomy. Last year's French nuclear tests in the Pacific powerfully helped the autonomists' cause.

Abstentions on May 5 of 40 per cent throughout the DOMs and TOMs, is another reason for the waning of the overseas vote. They reached 65 per cent in Guadeloupe and 33 per cent in French Polynesia.

## Duke visits two giments in West Germany

Munich, May 16.—The Duke of Edinburgh called on Queen's Own Highlanders and the Buffs today, cheering troops at work and at play, at the start of a two-day visit to West Germany.

Before visiting the British as colonel-in-chief of two regiments, he met Herr Ernst, the mayor of Osnabrück, signed the city's "golden key" for distinguished visitors.

The Duke later inspected a mental quarter guard at Belbarrack, visited the war officers' and sergeants' mess and had lunch with the officers and their wives. To his Royal Irish Fusiliers, neighbouring Paderborn, he

## M. Giscard seeks votes of colony in Britain

By Our Diplomatic  
Correspondent

M. Giscard d'Estaing has addressed a special letter to the French colony in Britain appealing for support in the presidential elections on Sunday. Copies are being distributed by support committees in London, Bristol and Manchester.

The letter says that what is at stake is nothing less than freedom, the freedom of the electors of France. The unity of Europe must be strengthened, we must France's relations with the rest of the world. This needs a large majority with a boldness stemming from the courage of the voters' convictions.

M. Olivier Giscard d'Estaing, brother of the candidate, arrived in London yesterday to address a meeting of the French community as part of the election campaign.

He was met by representatives from the French community including girls wearing "Giscard" skirts and carrying a tricolour. A spokesman said: "London is regarded as the home of Gaullism and he is here to try to win support from the 30,000 French in London."



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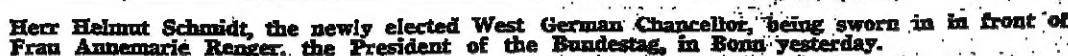


## Schmidt Cabinet is formed in Bonn

The Government's programme, which was made public

A new constitutional law has also been published. This will act as an interim constitution until a new permanent constitution is drawn up. Under the law the four main institutions of state are in order of importance: the President, the Council of State, the Junta of National Salvation and the Provisional Government.

The subdued atmosphere today was not only due to the fact, inevitable in Bonn, that the result was so predictable from the moment Herr Brandt resigned 10 days ago. There was an air of getting down to business again after the upheaval and the shock to the nation caused by Herr Brandt's fall. Tomorrow business begins in



The Foreign Minister is the traditional perquisite of the leader of the junior coalition

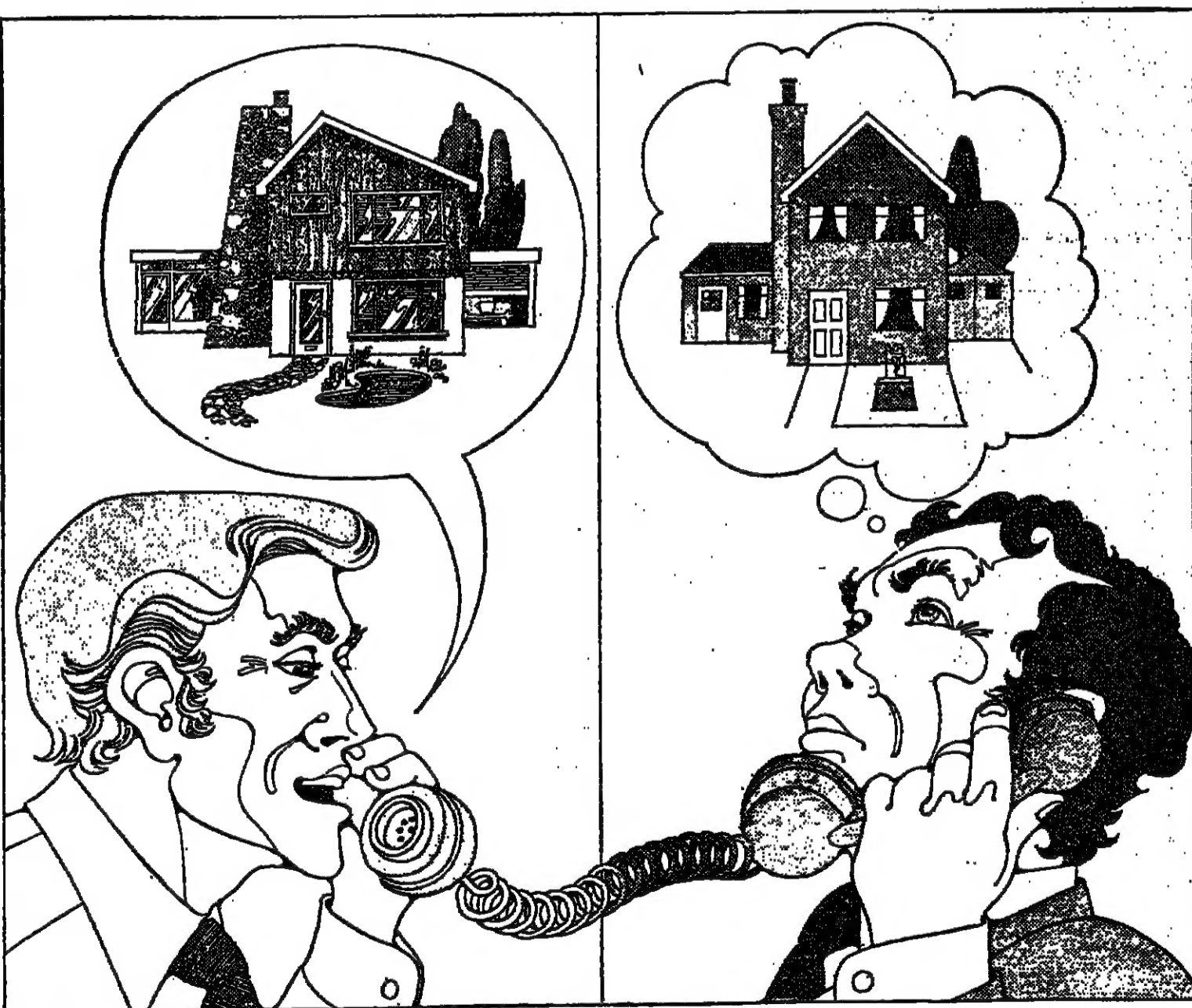
The new Cabinet will meet for the first time on Monday, two days earlier than the normal meeting.

Education and Science: Helmut Rohde (SPD).  
Development Aid: Dr Erhard Eppke (SPD).

# Salisbury hint that agreement with Africans is near

He went on: "Because the ANC has adopted a non-violent stance it does not mean that the ANC is content with the status quo or with merely changes of a small race. White Rhodesians

Nor, it is understood, was Mjambo informed of the content of the talks between the Government and Mr. Smith's Gover when he called upon M Isahan. He came it was



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## German call to end talk on worker managers

Herr Schmidt does not want to abandon hope for the Community. Bonn has to carry on with its efforts to coordinate the

## London doctor in Athen to check on prisoner

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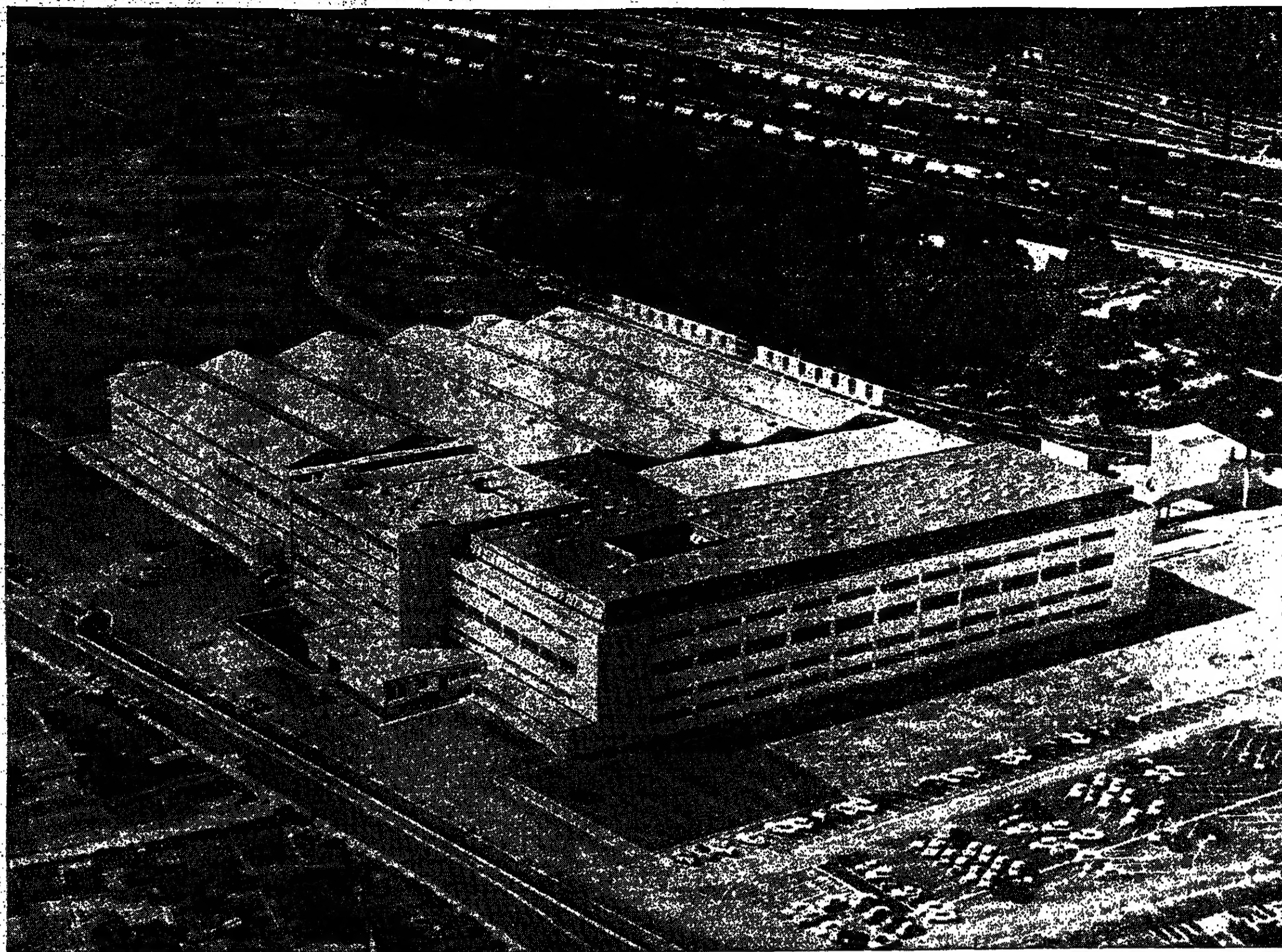
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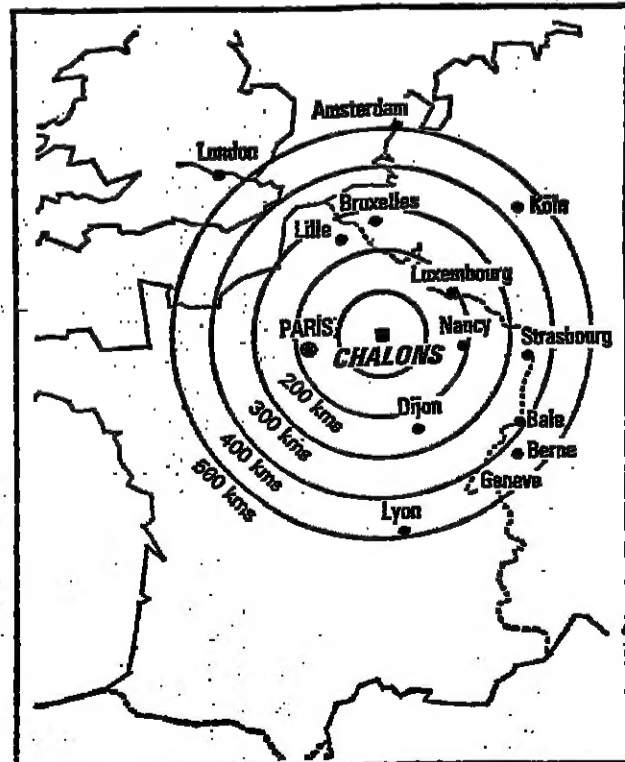
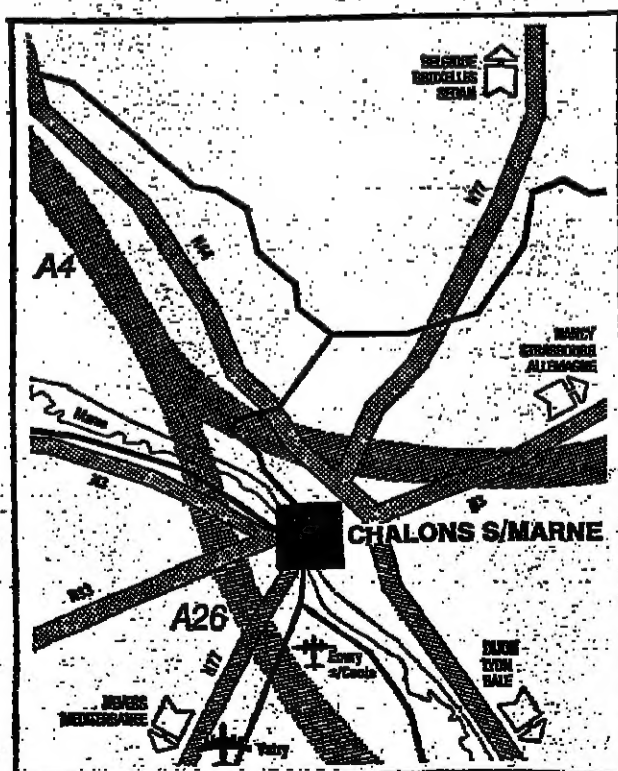


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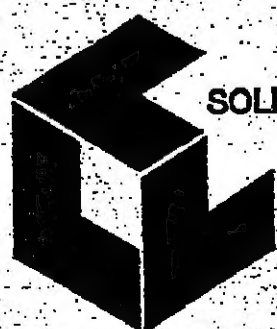
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## Omission from Nixon tapes was to cover up attempts to penalize paper that exposed Watergate

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, May 16

Another series of serious discrepancies has been found in the official transcript of the White House tapes. This time, the discrepancy is due to deliberate omission.

The White House version leaves out several passages of a tape which is already in the possession of the House of Representatives' judiciary committee and a member of that committee has now leaked the omitted material to the press.

The tape is the first of the series, recording a conversation between President Nixon, Mr. H. R. Haldeman, his chief of staff, and Mr. John Dean, his counsel, on September 15, 1972. The material omitted from the White House version shows that Mr. Nixon wanted to retaliate against the *Washington Post* for its reporting of Watergate.

The President, referring to the license of television stations owned by the newspaper, said: "The main thing is the *Post* is going to have to get it renewed." Later, the President said: "Well, the same has to be played awfully rough."

The House committee staff have produced a version of the transcript of this meeting which is fuller than the White House version, chiefly because better listening equipment and more careful methods were used. One result is to demolish one of the arguments put forward by Mr. Nixon's lawyers to undermine the credibility of Mr. Dean.

In a brief published on May 4, the White House accused Mr. Dean of making a great number of false statements to the Senate Watergate committee last summer, and cited the published

transcripts to prove the point. One of those alleged false statements is now proved, in fact, to be true.

On September 15, 1972, Mr. Dean and the President were discussing progress being made in a civil suit brought by the Democrats against the Republicans in connection with the Watergate burglary.

Mr. Dean told the Senate committee that lawyers of the President had been making *ex parte* contacts with the judge handling the case and the judge was very understanding and trying to accommodate their problems. The President was pleased to hear this and responded to the effect that "well, that's helpful".

According to the White House transcripts prove that the President never said anything of the sort. The transcripts go on: "The President—did he? Mr. Haldeman—Can he deal with this concurrently with the court case?"

Now the judiciary committee's version has surfaced, and the exchange read like this: "President—did he? Haldeman—(laughter). President—good".

The committee has thus retrieved the word "good" from oblivion, demonstrated again how necessary it is for them to have the original tapes rather than a censored transcript, and justified Mr. Dean. The President did, in fact, "respond to the effect that 'well, that's helpful'".

The committee has its own copy of that tape thanks to the Watergate special prosecutor, who obtained it through the courts. Judge John Sirica listened to it and deleted everything he considered irrelevant. It is quite extraordinary that the

White House should have made further deletions, since it was inevitable that, sooner or later, the full version of what Judge Sirica had passed was bound to become public.

It was already known that the Administration tried to penalize the *Washington Post* by depriving its parent company of a television licence in Florida, where it owns two television stations. Now there is proof that the President was actively concerned in the matter.

He also threatened, in another newly revealed passage, to "fix the son of a bitch", meaning a lawyer working both for the *Washington Post* and the Democrats.

There is one other significant variation in the transcripts. Mr. Dean, according to the White House, once said: "as these commies spin out oracles, we used to get busy on each one. I stopped doing that about two months ago."

The committee claims that this should read: "Uh, as, as this case has been all along, you spin out horrors that, uh, you, you can conceive of, of, and so we just don't do that. I stopped doing that about, uh, two months ago."

The word "horrible" is slang for all the problems Mr. Dean and others encountered in keeping the White House involved in Watergate concealed.

Mr. James St. Clair, the President's lawyer, has protested against the leak of the committee's version of the September 15 tape. He says that this violates the principle of the secrecy of the committee hearings.

Today he announced that he now wanted all hearing to be held in public and transcripts published at once.

Anti-busing forces in US Congress gather strength as courts prepare school desegregation orders

## Civil rights senators nearly beaten

From Fred Emery  
Washington, May 16

Vice-President Ford was ready today, as he was yesterday, to cast his first tie-breaking vote in the Senate and so help to stop most school busing, as President Nixon has always vainly promised to do.

With emotions running high, the civil rights block just managed to hold out last night by 47-46.

The defeated proposal, sponsored by Senator Edward Gurney (Republican, Florida), with heavy White House backing, would have prohibited courts from ordering busing of children for racial integration purposes any farther than the nearest school to their homes.

It would also have permitted the thousands of court busing orders already passed to be contested anew.

Today the Republican opponents of busing were back in the Senate with a new amendment continuing the busing limitation to future court orders.

The issue is an explosive one as more and more courts are preparing in northern cities to issue busing orders to end the de facto segregation in schools brought about by residence patterns.

A fair generalization is that most whites will accept "busing-in" but not "busing-out". They will accept a substantial number of black children being brought by bus to schools in white areas, but abhor having their children taken for long rides to inferior schools in predominantly black areas.

Many blacks see busing as a way to better education for their children, but many would also forgo it if much more money were spent on facilities and teachers in black neighbourhood schools.

In some schools in black middle-class areas there is resistance to having large numbers of white children bused in. It spoils the basketball teams.

The current issue is "cross-busing". The white fear is that in northern cities, judges will order busing across official school district lines in the latter case of better balance. This would break down the defence of white suburbs around black city centres—a defence imagined to exist because the suburbs are in a different country from the city, and hence a sovereign school district. The Supreme Court has not ruled definitively.

In fact, the Senate passed a mild amendment sponsored by Senator Birch Bayh to this effect. It would permit cross-busing only if it could be shown

that both districts had practised discrimination in the past.

The House of Representatives has already passed a strong anti-busing bill, but it will fail without Senate concurrence. The basic civil rights bill—33 Democrats and 14 Republicans—has, as spokesman Senator Edward Brooke (Republican, Massachusetts), the only black Senator.

"The hope for an end to racial division lies in our education system," he said. "For each generation of segregation in our schools we risk another generation of division in our nation."

The added fact is that public education has suffered under the impact of busing because so many middle-class whites have preferred to withdraw their children to fee-paying schools.

But to have tried stopping busing for integration when only about 3 per cent of the 40 per cent of children who travel to school by bus do so for desegregation reasons, would have certainly been taken as retrograde by all multiracialists.

Little or nothing was being offered in its place. The vote shows how close things have now become.

Winning of the second American war of independence, page 20

## Communist tanks overrun S Vietnam outpost

Saigon, May 16.—North Vietnamese tanks and infantry today overrun an isolated Ranger outpost, killing or wounding half its garrison and trapping up to 4,000 people in an adjoining town.

The South Vietnamese Command said half of the garrison of 369 in the Central Highlands camp, deep in communist-dominated territory, had been killed or wounded. Survivors fought their way 400 yards to the adjoining district town of Dak Pek, to join some 300 militiamen also under siege. Up to 4,000 civilians, most of them hill tribesmen, were trapped in the town.

The Ranger base, on Highway 14, some 300 miles north of Saigon, is one of a network intended to block communist movement through mountainous areas.

The camp's defensive bunker system apparently was destroyed in a heavy shelling attack before the North Vietnamese tanks rolled in at midday today.

Government sources in Saigon estimated that up to two North Vietnamese divisions—as many as 5,000 men—took part in the assault.

Vientiane, May 16.—The Laotian Joint Peace Committee today agreed on the control of the ceasefire lines between the pro-communist Pathet Lao forces and the former Government troops. Under the commission's draft agreement, 10 mobile units, five from each side, will be made available. The control operation is to be conducted only by the Laotian parties, without the participation of the International Control Commission.—Reuters.

## Minister parries question on SE Asia forces

From Our Correspondent  
Kuala Lumpur, May 16  
Mr. William Rodgers, the Minister of State for Defence, today declined to discuss whether the coming British defence review would lead to reduced forces in South East Asia.

Answering a question at an export press conference, he said he did not rule out a complete pullout from Singapore, but then he added quickly that he would not rule out British forces staying, either.

Mr. Rodgers earlier today met Tun Abdul Razak, the Malaysian Prime Minister, Datuk Hamzah Abu Samah, the Defence Minister, and defence officials. He said at the airport that the Malaysian Government understood the circumstances which required Britain to review its defence spending.

"The views of all parties to the five-power defence arrangement will be considered before the British Government decides on future defence commitments in South-East Asia," Mr. Rodgers said.

He left this evening for Singapore, where Britain's only force significantly increased in this region—about 2,500 men—is based. He will meet Singapore ministers tomorrow before flying on to New Zealand and Australia.

## Ransom refusal for captive missionaries

Singapore, May 16.—The Overseas Missionary Fellowship said today it will not pay ransom for its two women missionaries, a Briton and a New Zealander, held for three weeks by bandits in southern Thailand.

The Rev. Denis Lane, director of the fellowship's regional headquarters, said the kidnappers had demanded \$500,000 (about £208,000) for the release of the two nurses, Miss Margaret Morgan, aged 35, of Britain, and Miss Minka Hanskamp, aged 30, of New Zealand.

"To pay ransom would be to put a price on the heads of everybody," he said.—Reuters.

## Argentina wants million Japanese

Tokyo, May 16.—Argentina is anxious to receive about 4 million immigrants from Japan, the Argentine Embassy said today.

Dr. Jorge Kawabata, Argentina's new Ambassador here, said President Peron had instructed him to attract a million Japanese immigrants. Amplifying his statement, embassy officials said the promotion of Japanese emigration to Argentina would help to create new and close relations between the two countries.—Reuters.

## Bus fired on in Mozambique

Beira, Mozambique, May 16.—Four Africans were killed and another seriously hurt when Frelimo guerrillas machine-gunned a bus near this port, military sources said today.

## Bail for ex-police chief set at £250,000

Peter Godber, the former Hongkong police chief who is wanted there to answer a bribery allegation, was told at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday that he could have bail if he finds sureties totalling £250,000.

He was appearing on an extradition warrant in connection with a charge of accepting a £2,000 bribe for promoting a Chinese police officer. Bail was set at £50,000 and £200,000 from four sureties.

Mr. Anthony Scrivenor, Mr. Godber's counsel, said: "It is hopeless, but we will try our luck." Mr. Godber, aged 52, of The Cottage, Eden Lock, near Rye, Sussex, was remanded until May 23.

When the adjourned case reopened yesterday, Det. Chief Sgt. Nigel Howell, of Scotland Yard, said Mr. Godber's assets totalled about £365,000. "I feel that even though Mr. Godber may provide sureties, he would indemnify them with or without their consent and abscond from this country."

Sir Frank Milton, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, asked: "You are saying that his assets are so large that no sum of sureties would be sufficient?"

"Yes, sir," Mr. Howell said. He added that there would be a further charge of conspiracy to commit the same sort of offence. Sir Frank then asked him whether there was any charge relating to "these large sums of money". Mr. Howell replied: "It is not likely now."

He said that Mr. Godber had assets in Britain of £96,000 in banks and building societies. Papers seized at his address had disclosed that there were accounts with other banks abroad. Further papers, relating

to the case were due from Hong Kong this week.

Mr. Scrivenor told the court that Mr. Godber, who was on bail on various periods and had withdrawn. Counsel had given the names of "respectable" citizens who were willing to put up bail each.

Sir Frank then said would have to be met. He set it at £50,000 Godber's own recognisance a maximum of four aggregating £200,000.

Hongkong, May 16. Cheng Hon-kuan, of the Hong Kong police, who alleged Mr. Godber HK\$25,000 to secure his appearance in court here, bribery charges.

No plea was taken. Cheng was remanded in pending a hearing. His bail was rejected.

Earlier, the police charged Mr. Cheng with illegal assets disapproving official emoluments, giving HK\$25,000 to Mr. Godber to secure his appearance in court here, bribery charges.

Mr. Cheng was arrested April 30 by officials of the Independent Commission of Corruption, which was a year.—Reuters.

## President 'regretted' installing tapes

Continued from page 1

such importance could not be left to lesser officials.

"I will never leave this office in a way which resigning would be, or failing to fight impeachment would be. This would make it more difficult for future presidents to make the tough decisions."

The President said that if he should resign now, "knowing that I am not guilty of any offence under the constitution that is called an impeachable offence", every president in the

future would spend his time peering at opinion polls.

Mr. Nixon claimed again that his chief error in 1972 was to allow others to conduct his election campaign, instead of doing it himself. Speaking of the activities of the White House "plumbers", he confirmed that several of their operations, which he said had to do with national security, had not been disclosed and never would be.

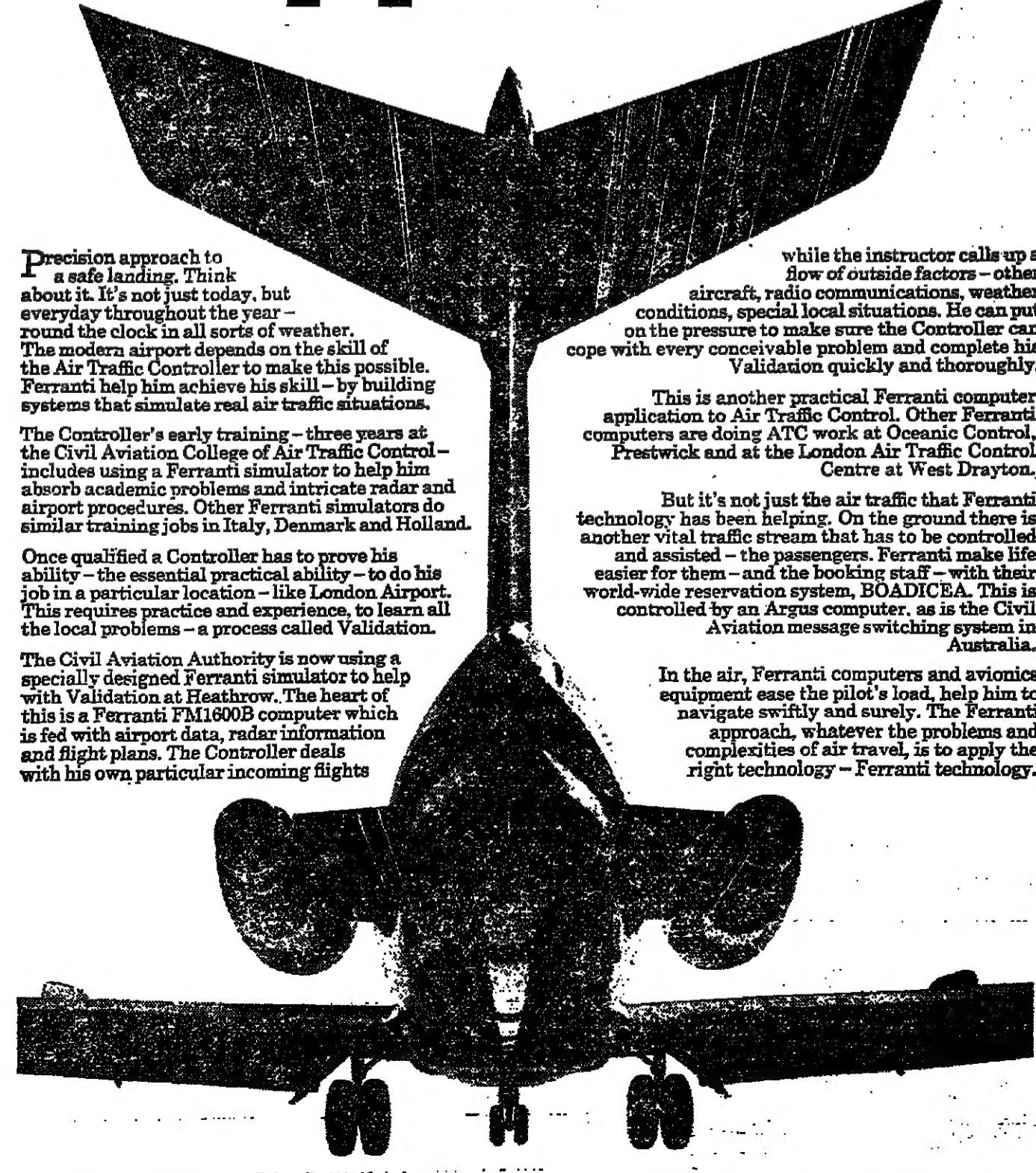
As for White House tapes, of which he has a huge collection, Mr. Nixon said they would eventually be deposited in the Nixon

Library for use by future historians.

They would, however, be protected from indiscriminate use until everyone involved was dead. He said he regretted that he had ever agreed to install the system of taping his own conversations.

"I must say that after the system was put in, as the transcribed conversations clearly indicated, I was not talking with knowledge or with the feeling that the tapes were there. Otherwise, I might have talked differently."

# The Ferranti approach



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while the instructor calls up a flow of outside factors—other aircraft, radio communications, weather conditions, special local situations. He can put on the pressure to make sure the Controller can cope with every conceivable problem and complete his Validation quickly and thoroughly.

This is another practical Ferranti computer application to Air Traffic Control. Other Ferranti computers are doing ATC work at Oceanic Control, Prestwick and at the London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton.

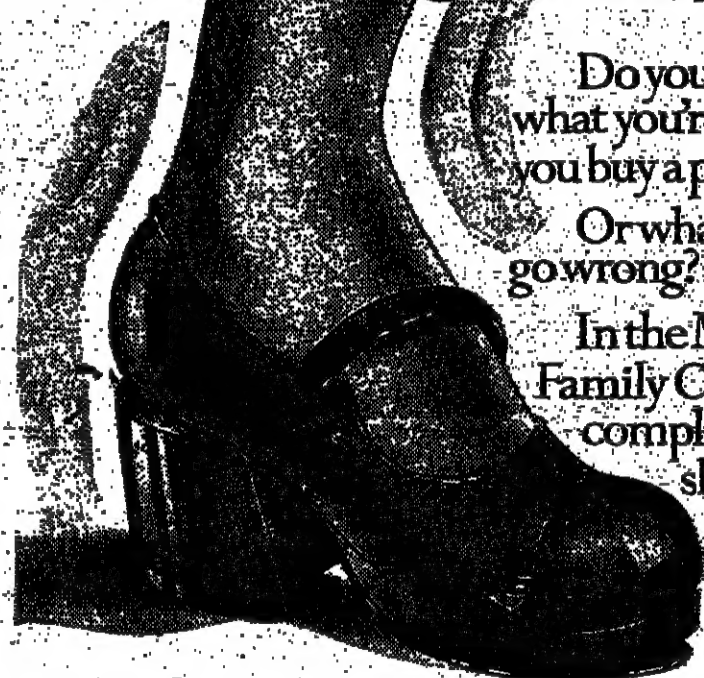
But it's not just the air traffic that Ferranti technology has been helping. On the ground there is another vital traffic stream that has to be controlled and assisted—the passengers. Ferranti make life easier for them—and the booking staff—with their world-wide reservation system, BOADICEA. This is controlled by an Argus computer, as is the Civil Aviation message switching system in Australia.

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## VERSEAS

### Chilean press hits at Britain as arbiter in dispute over islands

**By Florencia Varas**  
Santiago, May 16

Comments have appeared recently in the Chilean press to the effect that Mr. Wilson's government should consider more as an arbiter between Chile and Argentina in the dispute over the islands in the south of the Beagle Channel.

The newspaper said: "If it is not to do so, Chile should not expect the success of the arbitration now being set up towards the Chilean press." Such comments are due to criticisms of the Chilean press by some members of the Labour Cabinet.

The arbitration is based on a decision in 1902, according to which the British Government was asked to judge any dispute which might arise between Chile and Argentina. In 1902, Argentina was not in accord with modern international law and accepted its validity in the case of this dispute.

The Beagle Channel, south of the Puelo, near Cape Horn, was discovered by a Chilean crew of the HMS "Porpoise" in 1830. In 1881, when Argentina signed a treaty with Chile to the south up to Cape Horn, the Beagle Channel was part of the border line. The years later, Chileans tried to inhibit it on the understanding that they were on neutral soil, but when gold was discovered on the island, a dispute which is now under arbitration.

Although it is generally regarded that the islands have no commercial value, there are some who think must be taken account of.

Chile, which in 1881, claimed all rights to the vast north of the Straits of Magellan known as Patagonia.

The islands mean a territory to be defended at all costs because the public would feel cheated at the loss of land.

On the other hand for Argentina, which possesses vast unpopulated areas, the archipelago is more a step on the way towards Antarctica.

When Chile invoked the 1902 treaty, the British Government designated a tribunal made up of members of the International Court of Justice at The Hague—a Frenchman, an American, a Swede, a Nigerian and Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice as president. The tribunal is at present hearing the pleadings of both sides, and it is unlikely that the case will be resolved before 1976.

Suggestions that Chile should abandon the arbitration have been rejected by the military junta. Admiral Huerta, its Foreign Minister, has cautiously stated to journalists that his Government has full confidence in the British Government, and that secondary political difficulties between the Labour Party and the junta cannot affect national ties between the two countries.

In Santiago, it has been stated that as the final award must be signed by the Queen, it would be impossible for contingent circumstances to affect a just settlement.

These recent developments coincided with the arrival in Santiago of Señor José Miguel Barro, Chilean Ambassador for the Beagle arbitration. Señor Barro, a career diplomat, was appointed by President Allende and confirmed in office by the military junta, was called back for consultations.

When approached, he declined to comment on the arbitration, courteously suggesting that any questions on the subject should be addressed to the British Foreign Office or to the court of arbitration in Geneva.

### Dacca and Delhi fail to agree on Ganges dam

**From Michael Hornsby**  
Delhi, May 16

Five days of talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh ended here today without resolving the dispute over the controversial Farakka Barrage project, which will greatly reduce the flow of water through the Ganges in Bangladesh during the dry season.

At the same time, Mrs Gandhi and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman reached agreement on the elimination of scores of enclaves on both sides of the border whose history goes back to the days when Bangladesh was East Pakistan.

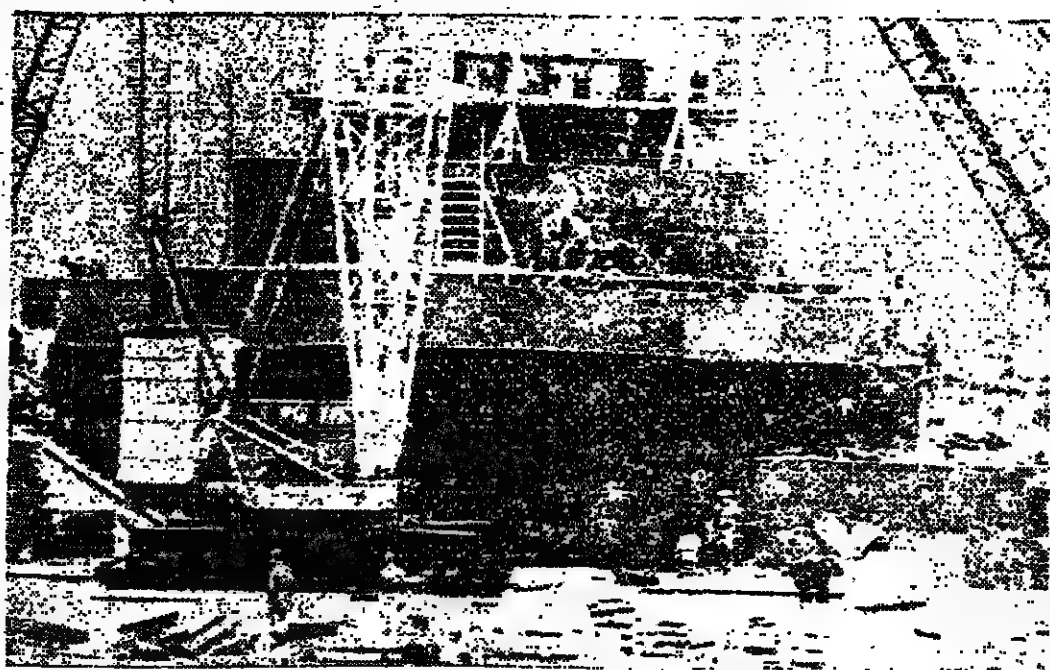
They also agreed to establish four joint industrial projects, producing cement, clinker, fertilizer and sponge iron, and to set up a joint commission at ministerial level to promote cooperation in the production, manufacture and marketing of jute.

Another joint committee is to coordinate and smuggling of opium. Huge quantities of rice and raw jute are being smuggled into India, earning rupees which are exchanged for Bangladesh taka on the black market at twice the official rate.

The 280m Farakka Barrage, which will come into operation later this year, is designed to divert a large part of the winter flow of the Ganges into the heavily silted West Bengal river system, mainly with the aim of improving the navigability of Calcutta Port.

Dacca fears that a large-scale withdrawal would reduce surface water. Irrigation along the Ganges in Bangladesh, and encourage salt-water intrusion up the delta.

The jute commission could bring some benefits to Bangladesh, which depends on jute for nearly 90 per cent of its export earnings. The main problem is that India and Bangladesh are competitors in what experts consider a shrinking world market.



Workmen carrying out repairs yesterday to the exterior of Lenin's tomb in Red Square, Moscow. Some of the red granite facing blocks are being replaced, and the earthen bed under the cobblestone square is being strengthened. The square will be closed until November.

### Soviet block urges wider troop cuts

**Vienna, May 16**—A Soviet block delegate insisted today that all nations involved militarily with Central Europe must cut their forces at the outset of any troop reduction agreement.

Mr Tadomas Strulak, of Poland, emphasised the block's demand for simultaneous cuts by 11 nations when the 19-nation conference on troop reductions in Central Europe met in plenary session.

Mr Strulak's 20-minute speech dealt chiefly with "the pivotal question of which forces should be reduced from the very beginning, taking into account both political and military considerations."

Conference sources said the question of which forces should be reduced during the first stage of a troop reduction programme was now apparently the key issue blocking progress at the Vienna negotiations.

The Nato countries propose that in the first stage there should only be 15 per cent cuts by American and Soviet forces stationed in Central Europe.

However, Warsaw Pact states want the first stage to include reductions also by West and East German, Belgian, Czechoslovak, Luxembourg, Dutch and Polish troops, as well as British and Canadian units in West Germany.

Nato argues that the communists enjoy heavy manpower and armour superiority and should agree to the creation of a more equitable balance.

### Arrests and evictions weaken Indian strike

**From Our Own Correspondent**  
Delhi, May 16

The Indian Government today reported further improvement in the movement of trains on the strike-bound national rail network as more and more railwaymen returned to work under the threat of imprisonment and loss of their jobs and houses.

Many thousands of railway workers and trade unionists have been arrested and many strikers and their families have been served with notices of eviction from their Government-subsidized quarters on railway housing estates.

The Government contends that the nine-day-old strike is illegal under emergency regulations in force since the 1971 war with Pakistan.

The strikers have failed to paralyse the economy because the Government has been able to keep coal, food and petroleum products moving. The Government claims to have delivered almost twice as much coal to the steel plants during the strike as before.

Ignoring the apparent collapse of the strike, Mr George Fernandes, the jailed president of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, today issued a statement calling for "effective and militant protests all over the country" until the dispute was settled.

### Floods cause £1m damage in Melbourne suburb

**From Our Correspondent**  
Melbourne, May 16

Several hundred people in Victoria had to leave their homes early today after record May rains swamped vast areas of the state. At Seymour, in central Victoria, a soldier was killed during rescue operations and four soldiers who were with him were taken to hospital with shock and abrasions. All main roads between Melbourne and Sydney and Canberra are cut.

The Melbourne suburb of Maribyrnong was surfacing today from floods caused by the Maribyrnong river bursting its banks. The waters reached roof tops in places. Damage is estimated at \$A2m (about £1.2m). As the waters receded hundreds of people went back to their ruined homes.

At Newstead, 75 miles north-west of Melbourne, a shearer and his dog spent more than an hour up a tree before being rescued. The police said that 4,000 lambs and 116 pigs had been drowned as floodwaters swept into a slaughterhouse at Flemington, a Melbourne suburb.

Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, who is to tour the worst areas tomorrow, has promised the Victoria government financial aid in helping those who have suffered severe losses.

### Liberal trend in 'Lions' movement

**Our Correspondent**  
Sia, May 16

A noticeable tendency by the movement towards a more liberal attitude in its attitude is given emphasis by a leading article in *Ogongobid*, a nationalist newspaper in Sierra Leone.

It says that the argument in our of the Lions' tour would have been strengthened in our country if they could have had a team representative of best rugby talent in South Africa's "Sugar Cane" tournament is also open to competitors of all this year, a mixed team of 40 gymnasts is also going to year's international gathering in West Berlin.

### World award for defence of press freedom announced

**From Peter Hazelhurst**  
Tokyo, May 16

The general assembly of the International Press Institute, which ended a four-day meeting in Kyoto today, announced that it would in future extend a world press freedom award to groups or individuals who make an outstanding contribution towards the defence of the freedom of the press.

Mr Paul Ringle, the chairman of the IPI executive board and a former associate editor of the *Washington Post*, said the award would only be made in the event of such a contribution.

After four days of extensive discussions on press freedom, delegates failed to reach general agreement when the meeting attempted to define the minimum standards required to guarantee the world's press its basic freedom.

### Polls forecast Whitlam election victory

**Sydney, May 16**—Opinion polls issued today, two days before the Australian general election, forecast a victory for Mr Gough Whitlam, the Labour Prime Minister.

One poll today gave Labour 50 per cent support against 45 for the Liberal and Country Parties. Another indicated that 52 per cent of voters in marginal seats intended to vote Labour. Betting on elections is illegal in Australia, but one bookmaker rated Labour at 5 to 4 on.

In addition to voting for members of the House and Senate, voters must on Saturday decide on four referenda to alter the constitution. There have been fears that the complexity of the voting could cause bottlenecks at the polling stations.

"Donkey" vote, page 20

### Life presidency for Marshal Tito

**Belgrade, May 16**—The Yugoslav Federal Assembly today appointed President Tito, with a unanimous vote, head of state for as long as he wishes to hold the post. He will be 82 next week.

As the appointment was announced, a 21-gun salute sounded in Belgrade and 10-gun salutes in the capitals of the other five republics which make up Yugoslavia.—Reuters.

### Death of unborn baby not murder

**Memphis, Tennessee, May 16**—A man who shot a 16-year-old girl in the stomach and killed her unborn baby cannot be prosecuted for murder, police said.

Mrs Karen Smith, who was seven months pregnant, told police she was shot twice when she refused a man's order to get into his car. Doctors said that the unborn child was killed by one bullet.—UPI.

### Soldiers killed in Colombia ambush

**Bogota, May 16**—Three soldiers were killed and two wounded when a patrol was ambushed by guerrillas in north-west Colombia, official sources said here. The attack was attributed to the pro-Cuban National Liberation Army (ELN).—Agence France Presse.

## 'I BOUGHT A SAAB BECAUSE THEY DON'T MAKE CARS LIKE THIS YET'



Halogen headlamp circuit is interlocked with the ignition switch. Simple but sensible.



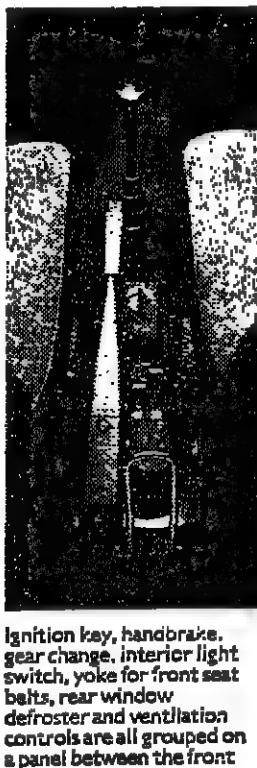
Back seat passengers can also control the supply of heat and fresh air. (There are 16 ventilation points in a Saab.)



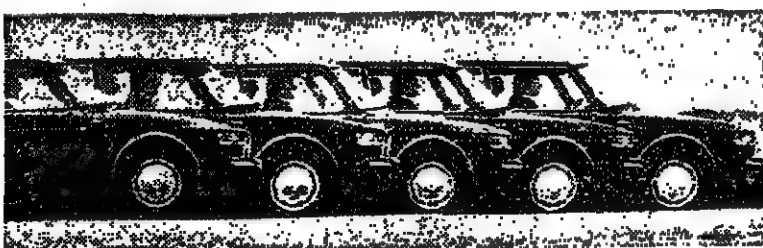
Roof is lined with heat-insulating, shock-absorbing and fire-resistant moulded glass fibre and polyester velour.



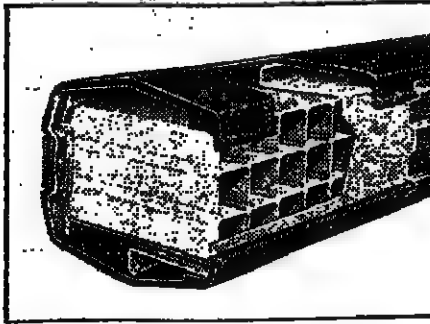
Headlamp washers and wipers are available as a dealer-fitted accessory.



Ignition key, handbrake, gear change, interior light switch, yoke for front seat belts, rear window defroster and ventilation controls are all grouped on a panel between the front seats.



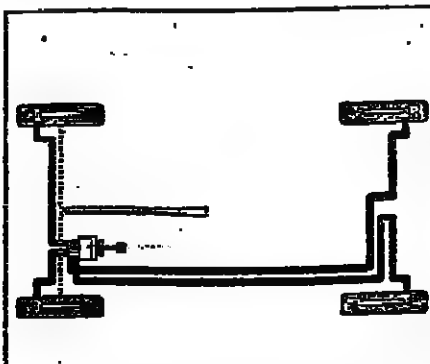
A Saab can stop in a straight line if a front tyre bursts at high speed.



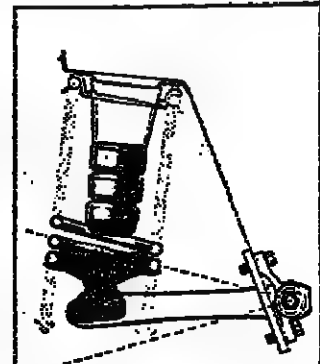
Our bumper offer: bumpers that can take an impact up to 5 mph and return to their original shape.



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August 2, 16 and 30;  
September 13 and 27;  
October 11 and 25;  
December 13.

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For details and fares contact your travel agent or French Line, 20 Cockspur St. London SW1 Tel 01-839 9040

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years of "Independence" for the Jewish State of Israel. 26 years of living as refugees, under occupation and in exile for the Palestinians.

COME AND DEMONSTRATE YOUR SUPPORT FOR THE CASE OF THE PALESTINIANS

Assemble: Speakers' Corner, SUNDAY 19th May, 10 p.m., to march in silence to the Israeli Embassy.

Issued by General Union of Arab Students



## ISRAEL SCHOOL RAID

## Palestinian chief warns Israel that more terrorism is planned

From Paul Martin  
Beirut, May 16

The leader of the Palestinian group which staged the Maalot school operation said today that it was part of a struggle "to the end" to undermine the Kissinger mission.

Speaking at a press conference in a sand-bagged cellar in Beirut, Mr Nayer Hawatneh, head of the popular democratic front for the Liberation of Palestine, gave a warning that more violence was to come.

"We are certainly struggling against the mission of Kissinger," Mr Hawatneh said. "We will fight against separate and partial settlements which Kissinger is advocating in the Arab world. We will fight against the solution which he is succeeding in pulling off on the Egyptian front."

The press conference was called to explain the front's object in staging the Maalot raid and to put its case over the massacre which resulted. In a statement, another of the front's leaders sought to prove that Israel at no stage had any intention of giving in to the terrorists' demands and had made a "political decision" to storm the building.

Appearing in dark glasses and looking tired, Mr Hawatneh met reporters beneath a building on the fringe of one of Beirut's predominantly Palestinian areas. He was heavily guarded, with armed guerrillas surrounding the area.

Mr Hawatneh said he had chosen the twenty-sixth anniversary of the foundation of Israel to "tell the world and Israel that no surrender agreements can be imposed on the Palesti-

nian people. We wanted to attest that we will continue our struggle no matter what sacrifices are necessary."

Attacking the Middle East mission of Dr Kissinger, United States Secretary of State, Mr aimed at "the liquidation of a nation". By that he meant the Palestinian Arabs. "However, let it be known that any attempt to force such settlements will fall under Palestinian bullets."

He emphasized that the struggle would be conducted on two fronts, "through the language of bullets and through the language of logic". He said the Maalot raid set out to expose to the Israeli people what he claimed the leadership was trying to hide from it. "That Israel's so-called secure borders cannot withstand Palestinian determination".

Leading article, page 21

## Ambassador never received the password

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, May 16

The French Foreign Ministry refuses to express any opinion as to whether it was let down by the Israelis over the mediation of M Jean Hery, the French Ambassador in Tel Aviv, or whether there was a genuine misunderstanding.

But it is pointed out here that the Ambassador was never in a position to carry out his mission, because the 26 Palestinians detained by the Israelis were not released, as arranged in the first stage of negotiations, and the Ambassador, therefore, was never given the password that would have made it possible for the children held as hostages by the commandos at Maalot to be released.

The necessity for the password was to enable M Hery to identify himself to the commandos as the French Ambassador without the risk of error. His role was to serve as a go-between for the execution of the first part of the agreement, in accordance with the demands of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

According to these demands, transmitted to him through the French Embassy in Damascus and the Quai d'Orsay, the children were to have been taken to the aircraft ordered by the Front, and to have boarded it with the three-man commando under the guarantee of the French and Romanian ambassadors. But the children were to have disembarked before the aircraft left for Damascus.

The difference between the official version of what took place and the French Ambassador's understanding, according to which half the hostages were to have flown with the three-man commando to Damascus, may be due to the fact that the Romanian Government forwarded a different set of instructions to its ambassador.

## Prime Minister sends sympathy

The Prime Minister yesterday sent a message of condolence to Mrs Meir on the deaths of the Israeli schoolchildren at Maalot.

The message calls the shooting "a tragedy which will be deeply felt and mourned throughout your country and throughout the civilized world". It continues: "I sympathize too with the agonizing choice of decisions your own Government and armed forces faced when, despite the offer of a solution by negotiation, the terrorists refused to agree to further time."



A photograph distributed yesterday by the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, showing the three terrorists who attacked the school at Maalot. They were aged 19, 22 and 27.



An injured girl survivor of the Maalot school massacre sitting at her nurses in hospital after Israeli soldiers rescued her.



Mr Moshe Dayan, Israel Minister of Defence, being protected from an angry crowd outside the Maalot school.



Nayer Hawatneh, leader of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, speaking yesterday in Beirut, LA

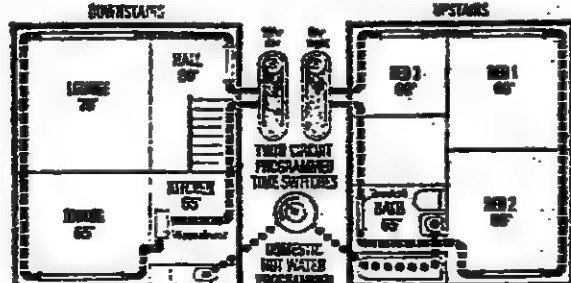
## BEAT ELECTRICITY PRICE RISES!

New Heating Scheme Saves You Money  
The Swedes have been doing it for years!



In Sweden, where winters are really extreme, central heating is a must—but the Swedes are very cost and comfort conscious so that in addition to a really effective and sensitive heating system they also insist on very comprehensive insulation. This combination can now be obtained in the U.K. through Heatplan Limited—it is known as the "Total Heatplan Scheme." The inclusion of insulation has two effects on your pocket.

- (1) Effective insulation saves up to ONE-THIRD of your heating running costs.
- (2) Because the heat loss from your home is so much less, it is not necessary to install such a large heating system, so that in some cases the Total Heatplan Scheme can be installed for no more than the cost of central heating alone.

AUTOMATIC TIME CONTROLS  
Truly Flexible Finger-tip control

## HOW DOES HEATPLAN SAVE MONEY?

Lack of control and poor insulation can mean that the major proportion of the power you pay for is wasted. With Heatplan living rooms and bedrooms are connected on separate programmed circuits so that you can put the heat into the part of the house you want, when you want it. Each room has individual sensitive thermostat controls, enabling you to maintain different levels of temperature at different times. These controls also enable you to take advantage of free sources of heat—a.g. Winter sunshine on one side of your home will mean that those rooms require less heating and the thermostats will compensate accordingly. Crowded rooms, or even the heat given off from a television set will be sensed and compensated for by the thermostat. In conventional heating systems a single air thermostat, usually sited in the hall, allows a tremendous amount of over-heating to take place, and experts have confirmed that because of lack of control as much as 15 per cent. of all your running costs are due to over-heating. Apart from that we all know how

uncomfortable and stuffy an over-heated house is. HEATPLAN CONTROL STOPS THESE PROBLEMS. SAVE MONEY—BE COMFORTABLE.

## HIDDEN MONEY SAVES

The saving of over one-third of your running costs is as a result of the insulation that is included in the Total Heatplan Scheme. Ceiling walls are filled with foam insulation, three-inch fibre glass is installed in the loft, outside doors and windows are draught-proofed, and in addition to the saving you will be so much more comfortable. To sum up, the Total Heatplan Scheme is a large step forward for U.K. householders. The company is geared up to complete the full installation in one or two days. After sales service is speedy and efficient—radio controlled vans cover the country. The complete scheme is covered by a full guarantee, included in which is the guarantee that your home will reach the designed temperature.

SWEDISH PRODUCTS ARE WORLD RENOWNED FOR THEIR QUALITY. THE ELEKTRO

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**INCREASE THE VALUE OF YOUR HOME**  
The Total Heatplan Scheme is an investment in your home and immediately increases the value of your property.

**PERSONAL LOAN SCHEME**  
The Heatplan personal loan scheme is designed in such a way that you can fit the re-payments to suit your pocket.

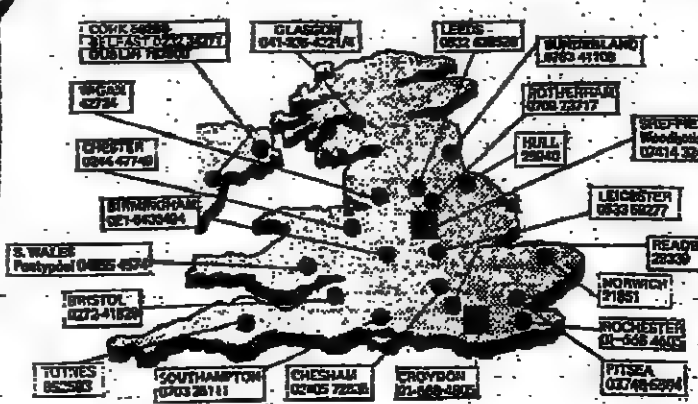
## DOES THE SCHEME SUIT ALL HOMES?

The Total Heatplan Scheme is designed to be flexible so that you can pick the system which suits you best. **TOTAL HEATPLAN** with whole house insulation or **THE COMPREHENSIVE HEATPLAN** system by itself. Either way it is the cost answer to a chilly home climate. Even if you have central heating it may well be that **THE INSULATION SCHEME** could save you money.

**SWEDISH SCHEME**  
**Saves over 1/3 OFF**  
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## 6 GOOD QUESTIONS ABOUT TOTAL HEATPLAN &amp; HOME INSULATION

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| Question | What about running costs?  |
| Answer   | Total Heatplan gives all-over warmth. Plus all-over insulation. Result? Exceptional economy. Cut heat loss by up to one-third.                                       |
| Question | What can go wrong?   |
| Answer   | Practically nothing. No moving parts. No boilers or pipes to corrode. And you've a five-year guarantee.  |
| Question | Should I trust a new gadget?   |
| Answer   | The Heatplan system has swept Sweden and has been in constant use in thousands of homes for over nine years. It is used in 15 countries, many with extreme climates. |
| Question | How difficult is it to install in flats?   |
| Answer   | Nor at all. With no structural alterations, permission is readily obtained.  |
| Question | How can I afford it?   |
| Answer   | We offer a personal loan scheme designed to suit your pocket. Our heating consultant will advise you how to buy Heatplan on easy terms.                              |
| Question | What do I do now?  |
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Buoy  
Cup

PORT

## McFarland out for six months, so Watson hands by for England

Jeffrey Green

Ball Correspondent

McFarland's awkward fall at the start of the match at Wembley on Wednesday has proved more serious at first thought. Yesterday he was out of action for eight months, so Watson hands by for England.

McFarland's fall was a particular blow to the England team, who will be in the early stages of the World Cup in the early stages of the tournament. But this ill-wind has blown a change in the direction of the England team.

The Sunderland centre who already showed himself a useful understudy on his first appearance against the Portuguese at the beginning of last season will probably face the Hampden Park tomorrow.

He makes a good first of it, but he is not yet a regular in the England team. The manager, Mr. Mercer, should have a fairly shrewd idea of what sort of a side he will have in due course to Sir Alex Ferguson's side.

At present Mr. Mercer is laying the foundations of the type of football he would like England to play. He is looking for a side which is spread in length and breadth of attack, the sort of game he himself enjoyed playing in his days.

When all this has come and gone, he will have a side which is a way resembles a marriage, only a few of which are made in heaven. It is all a question of give and take, adjustment and compromise.

The provision that the right temperament and qualities are there, for a start.

Mr. Mercer, I believe, has gone some way towards achieving the right, sympathetic mixture. His back four are sound enough, three of whom—Mish, Todd and McFarland—play regularly together for Derby. However, Lindsay, of Liverpool, stylish, crisp, unburied and naturally left-footed, is one who deserves a look at left back.

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## Bowles absent as England party arrive in Troon

England's football party arrived in Troon last night without Stan Bowles, who was absent when the party left their Wemyss Garden hotel.

Mr. Mercer, the England manager, said: "I do not know where Stan Bowles is. I spoke to him at the Wemyss Garden last night and he was not there. He was absent when the party left their Wemyss Garden hotel."

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Tennis

## Miss Hogan walks off court halfway through final set

Patti Hogan, America's Wightman Cup International, walked off court halfway through her final set in the Surrey Hardcourt tennis championships at Guildford yesterday, telling the umpire: "I cannot go on playing both you and my opponent."

Miss Hogan's default at 7-9, 6-1, 1-2 down in her quarter-final, gave a place in the final to 18-year-old Christine O'Neill, the Australian junior hardcourt champion. It had been a relentless encounter for 115 minutes and Miss Hogan lost her way after squandering a 5-3 lead in the first set.

A succession of errors cost her three games in a row and after she had rallied again to lead 7-6, she lost another three and the set. Miss Hogan then began to disperse some of the points with the umpire and on at least two occasions she seemed to be hard done by. She began to show signs of weariness at the start of the second set and her temperament, often suspect, let her down. She argued with the umpire again as Miss O'Neill, playing carefully rather than spectacularly, led 2-0. Finally, at 0-15 in the fifth game she told the official she was retiring.

The official replied: "Don't be silly," but Miss Hogan told him she was entitled to retire at any time and walked off. Afterwards she said: "I wasn't feeling very well anyway."

There was a disappointment for the British Wightman Cup player, Lesley Charles, who was beaten 7-5, 6-1 by Corina Moleworth, a Welsh player, in the semi-finals.

Miss Moleworth, playing better than at any time in the past two years, won the last five games of the match.

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Miss Hogan: criticized the umpire and withdrew.

second set for a well-deserved victory.

In today's semi-final round Miss Moleworth meets another Devon girl, Jackie Fayer, who had the easiest win of the day, 6-1, 6-0 against Claire Colman. In the other semi-final Miss O'Neill meets an American junior, Carrie Meyer.

John Fayer, the only British player left in the men's singles, lost 6-4, 9-5 to Rhodesian, Anthony Fawcett.

MEYER'S SINGLES: Quarter-final round. J. Meyer (USA) beat J. W. Essington (AUS) 6-4, 9-5. J. Fayer (ENG) beat M. P. Colman (ENG) 6-1, 6-0. J. O'Neill (AUS) beat M. P. Colman (ENG) 6-1, 6-0.

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Swimming

## Agreement reached on proposals for ASA

The











## The winning of the second American war of independence

Twenty years ago today the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision on *Brown v Topeka Board of Education*. The appeals—several were consolidated in one opinion—were against racial segregation in schools. Chief Justice Earl Warren, who wrote the opinion, reviewed the existing legislation and said:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment."

It was an historic decision, but for the lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples (NAACP) more than the desegregation of schools was at stake. They were fighting institutionalized racial prejudice, unspoken in much of the nation but imposed with all the force of the law in the South. They were determined to complete the unfinished business of the Civil War, and not only in the schools. The *Brown* decision was more than historic. It was revolutionary, and the Chief Justice knew it.

Twenty years later, the desegregation of schools is incomplete, but that was to be expected. The half-measures of the social engineers such as busing, cannot make up for a century of prejudice and neglect. Education cannot alone provide justice and equal opportunity. This was well understood in 1954, on the bench and in the well of the court. What was required was the full implementation of the civil rights of millions of coloured Americans. The *Brown* decision inspired the black leadership for the final struggle because they knew that the Court was determined to uphold their rights.

While the NAACP and other established groups pressed forward in the courts, Dr Martin Luther King Jr, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and many more groups claimed their rights in the streets, buses, lunch counters and lavatories of Southern towns. It was Gandhi's salt march all over again, in its improbability, placed, and once again non-violence began to win.

I remember the freedom rides, the sit-ins, Bull Connor's water hoses at Selma, the shootings at Ole Miss (the University of Mississippi), Watts, Detroit, and the wild rioting in Washington after the assassination of Dr King. I remember the Black Panthers as well as the Ku-Klux-Klan, and the radicalization of SNCC.

I also remember the March on Washington when Dr King spoke of his dream to tens of thousands of silent people stretching from the Lincoln Memorial to the Washington Monument and beyond. I also remember Governor George Wallace standing on the steps of the University of Alabama preventing the admission of a black student. The young black looked very much alone in spite of the tall presence of Mr Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach from the Justice Department and the troops standing ready behind. Then, Katzenbach, in a level voice, said: "Governor, I represent the United States of America."



Governor George Wallace

The voice still echoes over the years, and not only because Wallace stepped aside almost in awe. At that moment, Katzenbach did represent the United States, the vast majority of its people as well as its government. The blacks had finally won the support of the white majority. It was a great moral victory, in spite of the violence—also, perhaps because of the violence.

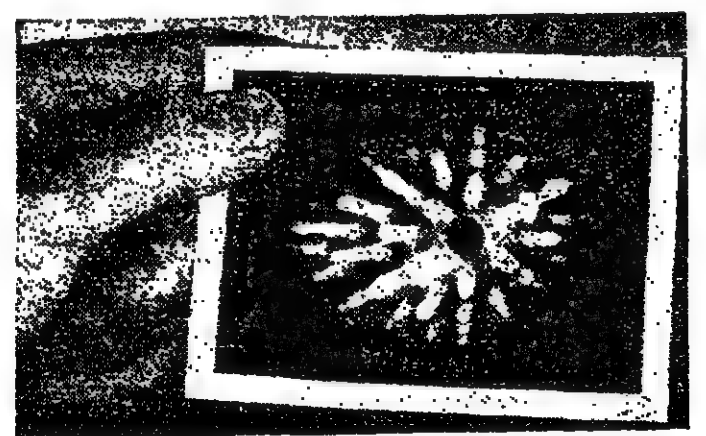
I remember that when I first went to work in Washington in 1960 black men responded to the call of "boy". The indignity seemed all the more because some blacks had enormous natural dignity. But I can also remember that when I left 10 years later they freely entered hotels and restaurants without a qualm or insult. Some were rather prickly in their new self-respect; prejudice was still evident on both sides, as it was elsewhere; nevertheless, after 350 years of slavery and oppression the second war of independence had been won.

The majority of blacks are still what Americans describe as disadvantaged, but they no longer have to be great sportsmen to make good. Mr Thurgood Marshall, who argued the *Brown* case before the Supreme Court, is now a member of the Court. There are black generals, city mayors, police chiefs, and many more Congressmen and state legislators, especially in the South. Even most of the unions have accepted blacks. The snail of tokenism can no longer be maintained, if much still remains to be done.

All this was achieved in less than 20 years. Even more extraordinary, this revolution, beneficial if not bloodless, was presided over by the Supreme Court. The confrontations in the streets were organized in order to bring the conditions of the blacks before the Court, and it responded by making the law humane.

This is the second reason why the *Brown* decision was historic. The black minority was oppressed because the executive and the legislature had failed them, but the Court did not. The separation of powers worked its wonders to perform in a manner which the framers of the Constitution could not possibly have imagined, as once again the Court demonstrated the flexibility of its spare eighteenth-century prose. In their present constitutional crisis, this anniversary is a reminder for the American people that they are indeed a most fortunate people and have nothing to fear.

Louis Heren



Sound waves caught in full flight.

Most of us think of ears, not eyes, when it comes to detecting sound; of microphones, not cameras. Yet in the very high-frequency ultrasonic range of sounds—way beyond the compass of the human ear—the way such waves interact with each other and their surroundings can be visualised by optical techniques depending on pressure changes.

Dr Werner Neubauser of the US Naval Research Laboratory has just come up with a new combination of methods enabling us to see the patterns of sound in full colour. The result is undoubtedly a new art form. Is it science?

As Jon Darins explains in this week's *New Scientist*, illustrated with full-colour pictures published for the first time, this spectacular technique does indeed provide extra qualitative insight into ultrasonic wave behaviour. Practical applications may well follow.

Also this week: a new look into the mind's eye; halting costly car rot; the less obvious behaviour differences between the sexes and the remarkable oddity of Zipf's Law.

**newscientist**  
Every Thursday

## Maggot that threaten to devour society

Bernard Levin

There are, of course, more important considerations about the massacre at Maslout, but there are one or two minor and melancholy ones that spring to mind, viz. that Mr Christopher Mayhew may well be the first to declare that it would never have happened if it had not been for the creation and continued existence of Israel; that Mr Andrew Faulds could be the first to demand condemnation by Britain of any reprisals against terrorist bases taken by the Israelis; and that Mr Paul Foot might be the first to announce that the children were accidentally killed by the Israeli troops who stormed the school and who are only blaming the innocent Palestinian heroes to conceal their own military incompetence.

(First to reveal that the Israelis killed the children deliberately, in order to justify further intransigence during the peace negotiations, will probably be the recently appointed Conspiracy Correspondent of *The Guardian*, Mr Martin Walker.)

After the Lod Airport slaughter in 1970, the Egyptian Prime Minister publicly applauded the episode; after the massacre at the Munich Olympiad, the Arab athletes refused to attend the memorial meeting in the stadium; now, perhaps, there will be a half-holiday in the schools of Libya.

Let nobody imagine, however, that admiration of murder is confined to

the more barbaric Arab states, or its condonation to their apologists elsewhere. Lieutenant Calley's sentence for his part in the massacre at My Lai is regarded with indignation by some Americans, who have made him a folk hero; other Americans did the same in the case of Charles Manson; the Price sisters are likewise revered—for their crime itself, not merely for their experiences in prison—by our own fun-revolutionaries, as indeed are most of the IRA bombers and killers; on a television programme in this country, just after "Bloody Sunday" in Londonderry, an Ulsterman could be heard declaring that it should have been called "Good Sunday" and regretting that the number of Catholics killed had been so few. Violence breeds followers as a dead dog breeds maggots, and the maggots that are now crawling through our society, multiplying as they go, will, if we are not careful, and by eating us all alive.

Howard Fast, a prominent member of the American Communist Party for many years, tells in his book *The Naked God* (written after his far too belated break with his political masters) of the way in which comfortable and wealthy American sympathisers of the party would positively gloat over the communist revolution and the killings it would entail; I recall that Francis Hoppe discovered, and quoted with relish in the *New Statesman* as an example of the similar error in this country, a previous Stalinist poem which included such

sentiments as "Dare you read/On the dead?" and clearly indicated that if you did not dare, you were no true revolutionary; in a most interesting article in *Encounter* a few months ago, Mr George Watson produced a good deal of evidence to suggest that the education of Stalin among British intellectuals, so far from being possible only because of their ignorance of the slaughter of his purge—the standard excuse later—was widely based on admiration of his ruthlessness, so that it was precisely because of the slaughter that they supported him; the same spirit, *mutatis mutandis*, clearly animated Lemi Kletz's attitude to Hitler in such a film as *The Triumph of the Will* and his favourite picture in all this vast and repulsive gallery (a tiny genre study amid the huge canvases, but none the less dear to me for that) is the fact that not long after Timothy Birdall had drawn a cartoon of one party-liner saying to another concerning third: "He joined over Hungary." Mr Hugh MacDiarmid appears to have done precisely that.

In a profound but forgotten book, *The Lost Library*, Franz Mehring argued that such things as Nazism and Communism became possible because the world had refused to listen to the prophetic voices, particularly those of the nineteenth century, which insisted that it was a terrible mistake, fraught with the most terrible consequences, to believe that reason was the driving force within human beings, as the

eighteenth century ("All is for the best in the best of possible worlds") had maintained. It is ironic that now, towards the end of the century, which has seen both the widest acceptance of the power of the unredeeming unconscious self, and the worst of all history's crimes committed in the name of irrational ideology, there should be a massive return to the worst fallacies of the Enlightenment, without even the excuse of ignorance that Jefferson and Pope could have offered.

Most of the religions of the world, especially Christianity, are entitled to look smug at this point in the argument, for they have always maintained that man is a flawed and irrational being, and their entire systems are devised to allow for this fact. Art, which I find both more congenial and more convincing than religion, has also recognized the truth: the *Art of Fugue* or a Ben Nicholson abstract, be they ever so regular and symmetrical, achieve their effect in exactly the same way as the Choral Symphony or the *Rafel* of the Medusa, which is through the emotions.

What is so dangerous about the condonation of murder today, therefore, is not its wickedness; it is the belief of those involved in the process that what they are doing is a rational weighing of the evidence for and against the effects of murder on politics; indeed, this conviction has even infected many of those who do not condone the killings, and who

argue that terrorism is wrong because it does not in practice achieve ends that are desired by its promoters. ("Counter-productive," a vague word in this connection,) to believe that actions, or words, are based on a deep and daring longing to inflict, or to suffer, ("I dug my crucifixion out of my criss de Sade in Peter Weiss's debate between the marquis Marat), are really based on a desire to leave the will itself, never the moral purpose, helpless in the face of the dark tide of unconscious forces that the right always had over the left in politics that the right knows, and the denies, that men are irrational, extreme right uses this knowledge to encourage the irrational; the left's excesses, no less a thing based on the determination to men fit the pattern decreed for but which they will not fit by it. What is wrong with our world? We are being torn in two by opposing forces; the power of reason, the power of emotion, and the power of unreason in its state. If you tell men long enough that they are rational, and can act upon the belief. But in acting they will in fact be guided by unreason, and their destinies remain as uncontrolled as ever. That is the true lesson of Mes.

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## Anxieties that could make M Giscard President

'The communists are still an object of fear and suspicion to many people'

France goes to the polls on Sunday for the second ballot in the presidential election. Here, from Paris, is a view of the issues that is likely to be uppermost in voters' minds.

If the British election was about Reds under the bed, the French election is about Reds in the Cabinet. Undoubtedly the most telling argument against M François Mitterrand, and the one on which his opponents are putting greatest emphasis, is that his election would be followed by the formation of a government including communists for the first time since 1947.

The point was put in its crudest form last week after Mr Brandt's resignation. The Soviet block, it was suggested, would have no need to infiltrate the French Government, which has since Mitterrand's election, since it could rely on being fully informed by the communist members of the Cabinet. This argument was apparently felt to be exaggerated by M Giscard d'Estaing himself, who has since said that he thinks the French Communist Party is not "directed from abroad", but "has its structure and its centre of decision in France".

Nonetheless, the communists are still an object of fear and suspicion to many people. Undoubtedly one reason that deters many farmers from voting for Mitterrand is the fear that the new government might include a communist Minister of Agriculture—and this in spite of the fact that the communists have never advocated the introduction of collective farms in France (at any rate since the early 1930s) and latterly have been the most militant defenders of the small independent farmers.

More generally, there is the fear of a coup d'état in the 1948 model; even those who are now convinced that Mitterrand would be strong enough and tough enough to forestall this, or that the communists would not dare to try it at such a distance from any Soviet tanks, still fear that they will use their presence in the government to infiltrate and dominate the administration until they are virtually impossible to dislodge.

On this point, the precedent of communist participation in 1944-47 inaugurated by General de Gaulle, which Mitterrand is fond of citing, can be turned

against him. When Mitterrand himself got his first government post in 1947, as Minister of War Veterans, he was able to reach his office only after a long and bitter struggle with communist strike pickets. He found that civil servants nominated by his communist predecessor had built up a fleet of several thousand government vehicles which were used exclusively for ferrying communist militants to demonstrations, and he had to dismiss 23 per cent of the ministry staff before he could assert his authority.

Two months earlier, he had been elected to Parliament for the first time on a programme which said: "No to the intervention of the Communist Party in power—this party which Leon Blum called a foreign national party."

Eight years later M Pierre Mendes France, who today is one of Mitterrand's keenest supporters, wrote: "When, after the war, we had communists in the government, we saw that they did not act in a loyal manner. They did not behave like ministers working together. They acted within the government like Trotskyist horse-workers working exclusively for the Communist Party and not for the country."

Times have changed since then, of course. France is not, as in 1944-47, in the midst of purging and reconstructing her administration after years of war, defeat, collaboration and chaos. She has a ready-made and highly organized administration in which no large-scale infiltration or subversion is likely to be attempted. Nor have the communists, as in those days, emerged from the *Maquis* full of hopes for revolution. Instead

they have behind them 30 years of legal existence and at least 20 years of gradual and deliberate adaptation to peaceful, constitutional politics. The habits of caution and moderation which are the only habits that the new generation of communists knows, are not likely to disappear overnight.

But the memory and the fear remain. In order to overcome them, the communists are making great efforts. Their leader, M Georges Marchais, admitted this week that some of their own members and supporters are accusing them of being "too modest". They certainly showed up a candidate of their own on the first ballot. As a result of this, M Marchais, leader of a party which normally wins at least one fifth of the total vote in parliamentary elections, was elected to the political bureau, broadcast, at Mitterrand's invitation, while fringe groups ranging from royalist through European federalist to Trotskyist were entitled to an equal share of television time with the main candidates.

They have also modestly admitted that "conditions do not exist in France today for a communist Prime Minister", that they would not expect more than six or seven posts in a government of 20 or 21 members, and that they will not insist on having any particular ministry about which public opinion is especially sensitive, such as foreign affairs, the interior or defence.

Moreover, M Georges Seguy, the communist trade union leader, has publicly promised that the unions will not expect the whole of the left-wing programme to be realised overnight, and will not risk compromising the left's success by "demagogic demands". His vision of the relationship between a left-wing government and the unions seems remarkably like Mr Foot's vision of the "Social contract". But few British union leaders would have spoken with such confidence of Mr Wilson's Government before its election last year. One can see why Mr Trotskyist candidates mean when they urged workers to withhold their votes from Mitterrand on the first ballot in order not to give him a blank cheque.

Edward Mortimer

## 'Donkey' vote may upset the balance in Canberra

Australia's eight million voters will go to the polls tomorrow for their second National Government election in 18 months. People aged from 18 to 21 have a federal vote for the first time, which adds more than 800,000 electors to the roll. Voting, under the preferential system, is compulsory.

The Whitlam Labour Government has to face the election 18 months before its time because the Senate, where the Liberal Country Party coalition sided by five Democratic Labor Party senators had a majority, repeatedly thwarted the will of the House of Representatives, where the government had won a majority of nine at the December 1972 elections. Under the Australian constitution, if the Senate twice rejects the same government legislation the administration may ask the Governor General for a double dissolution.

If it is granted both houses then submit themselves to the electors. On this occasion the Opposition in the Senate took an action unprecedented in Australian political history: to pass two financial supply bills. Eventually it did pass them, but only after Mr Whitlam had seen Sir Paul Hasluck the Governor General and been granted a double dissolution. So for the past three weeks Australia has been plunged into an election campaign which has been fought vigorously by both sides.

It has not been the roughest campaign on record but each side has accused the other of operating "a dirty tricks department". The big issue has been inflation. Who is best qualified to manage the economy? Which side can check inflation and bring down the high cost of living?

How does a housewife make up her mind about the party which will mend the hole in her housekeeping purse? During the first week of the campaign Mr Bill Snedden made all the running. In the second Mr Whitlam began to challenge Mr Snedden on inflation and seemed to recover lost ground. In this final week it has been a neck and neck struggle.

In this election more than most in recent Australian history the electorate has been over-



Mr Billy Snedden: A neck and neck struggle.

whelmed by a massive and expensive advertising campaign designed as much to sway emotions as to change political ideas. Many of the fears raised and promises held out have been untested in a bitter, dishonest, and often vicious campaign. Both Mr Whitlam and Mr Snedden have sought to woo Jewish and Roman Catholic voters.

These appeals for religious support could be critical. The Opposition needs to hold all its seats if it is to have any hope of toppling the Government. Labour for its part desperately needs to win a few extra seats to offset the almost certain loss of its support in rural and semi-rural areas.

Other issues in the election have been the Medical Health Scheme, immigration, the Aborigines, control of mining and education. But these have not loomed as large as management of the economy.

Yet still no one knows for certain what is happening to the people in the middle, the vital "swing" voters for whom the whole multi-million dollar campaign circus has been staged.

Naturally both leaders express supreme confidence in the out-

come, and public opinion have veered from an favouring of the Liberal Party towards a swing towards a Labour victory. An experienced come summed it up thus: "I hope, but the Liberals I."

The final result will bring a good deal on the niceties of the poll. A 746 candidates will contest election and this could be unparalleled confusion.

There are 501 candidates for the 122 seats in the House of Representatives, while 21 standing for the 60 Senate. This is by far the largest for the Senate.

The major parties are cing all seats but the DLP testing House of Representatives seats only in Victoria. Australia's Party is contesting seats in New South Wales, the DLP will go to the Opposition, Australia Party will go Government.

The high number of candidates introduces a new element to the Senate vote, most-dramatic task of all, voters in the two states where the Senate seats are expected to decide a split. In New South Wales candidates are standing 10 Senate seats and voters are presented with a ballot 21 wide and 6 in deep. Voters have to number 73 squares in their order of preference, then vote in their of Representatives seat finally answer four refer questions.

Some idea of the difficulty confronting voters can be seen in Mr Whitlam's seat. He has candidates running against him, and voters will have to choose between 88 squares altogether.

In Victoria there are candidates for the 34 House and 48 for the 10 Senate. The other states have the problem.

All parties expect "donkey" vote to be his is the practice of people straight down the ballot about 3 per cent usual this way but this time 1 centage is expected to be higher. It could up-stations.

Herbert M

## The Times Diary

'A monkey could do what I do'

tions, like Eugene Russell, the piano tuner: "I had a discussion with another tuner, who is a great guitar player. He said: 'Why are we tuners?' I said: 'Because we want to hear good sounds.'"

For the most part, though, it is a record of despair. Grace Clements, who works as a luggage felter on a hot, damp assembly line, describes how she is not allowed to talk on the job, because she might make a reject. Nora Watson, a publisher's editor, says: "Most of us, like the assembly line worker, have jobs that are too small for our spirit. Jobs are not big enough for people."

People describe the humiliations, Johnny Bosworth, a car salesman, says: "I wish the public would realize that I'm a human being, too... they don't have to be animals." Sharon Atkins, a receptionist, said: "A monkey could do what I do."

Others described their tricks for avoiding tedious jobs like Dolores Dante, a waitress: "It would be very tiring if I had to say: 'Would you like a cocktail?' and say that over and over. So I come out different for my own enjoyment. I would say: 'What's exciting at the bar that I can offer?' I can't say: 'Do you want coffee?' Maybe I'll say: 'Do you want coffee?' Maybe I'll say: 'Are you in the mood for coffee?' or 'The coffee sounds exciting.' Just rephrase it enough to make it interesting for me. I don't want to make it an interest. It becomes theatrical and I feel like Mata Hari and it intoxicates me."

America still leads the world in the art of writing encapsulated television news stories. Here are two examples. I enjoyed these two from a Chicago newspaper:

7.00 pm The Cowboys—Cimarron employs a malasses-loving burro to avert a tragedy when a rugged mountain family seeks revenge for the loss of a son.

7.30 pm Killdozer—A giant bulldozer gets bored after being possessed by strange force from a meteorite it uncovers and begins attacking the crew.

### Taste

Last month the *Wall Street Journal* revealed what many had long suspected—that Americans, long used to their food being flavoured artificially, now prefer artificial flavours to natural ones. The article recounted how a manufacturer tried to produce a tomato sauce which would not taste like tomatoes. It would not, because it lacked the overcooked, scorched flavour of the most popular sauces, which is what makes them tasty and popular.

The manufacturer, who had spent much money on exciting his scorched flavour, changed his process again to reintroduce it. Sales started to climb.

This preference for the fake is going to cost companies whose business is in natural and market artificial flavours. One of the largest is International Flavors and Fragrances Inc of New York. I spoke there

to Charles Grimm, the director of Flavour Creation.

"People tend to like what they are familiar with", he said. "Younger people today don't know what percolated coffee tastes like. They're all used to instant coffee, so they like coffee to taste like soluble coffee. And they don't know what fresh pineapple juice tastes like. They're used to canned pineapple juice where the flavour is affected by the can."

"Same with tomato juice. If you took a fresh tomato and juiced it most people who tasted it wouldn't like it."

"And take strawberries. There are just not enough strawberries in the United States to flavour all the strawberry products which are sold. So we have created flavours for ice cream and candy which taste more like strawberry than the real thing."

It is done by people called flavourists, who identify the chemicals in foods which give them their distinctive taste and reproduce them. The list is almost endless. Many meat products are stretched by the introduction of tasty meat-flavoured proteins. On the fragrances side, most lemon-scented cosmetics, soaps and washing liquids have never been close enough to a lemon to get a sniff. Their fragrances are all artificial.

"It is", said Grimm, "a very expanding industry." And if you are smug enough to believe that the British have better taste than to follow the American pattern, you should know that International Flavors and Fragrances Inc has two factories in Britain.

### That's life

Generalizations about the United States are generally misleading; if you will pardon the generalization. Yet one which seems to stand reasonably close

to Charles Grimm, the director of Flavour Creation.

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"It is", said Grimm, "a very expanding industry." And if you are smug enough to believe that the British have better taste than to follow the American pattern, you should know that International Flavors and Fragrances Inc has two factories in Britain.

This preference for the fake is going to cost companies whose business is in natural and market artificial flavours. One of the largest is International Flavors and Fragrances Inc of New York. I spoke there

to Charles Grimm, the director of Flavour Creation.

"People tend to like what they are familiar with", he said. "Younger people today don't know what percolated coffee tastes like. They're all used to instant coffee, so they like coffee to taste like soluble coffee. And they don't know what fresh pineapple juice tastes like. They're used to canned pineapple juice where the flavour is affected by the can."

"Same with tomato juice. If you took a fresh tomato and juiced it most people who tasted it wouldn't like it."

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Plan for controls over traders who do not deliver goods on time

John Clayton, Director-General of Trading, has thought it is time to assume that some of the mail order companies have been accepting deposits, off their backs and failing to deliver the goods.

Mr Clayton is to investigate the practice in private mail order companies and local authorities for the first time. He has asked the public to report any such practice to him. He said he was eager for information from the public about mail order practices.

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### Commission eases raw materials clause

The Price Commission has relaxed its interpretation of the clause in the 1973-74 contract which required suppliers to pass on any increase in the cost of raw materials.

The clause has been interpreted by the Commission as requiring suppliers to pass on any increase in the cost of raw materials. The Commission has now decided to relax its interpretation of the clause.

The Commission has now decided to relax its interpretation of the clause. It has decided that suppliers are not required to pass on any increase in the cost of raw materials.

**Star on show.** Lockheed TriStar, the first of the new 211, is leaving on a demonstration tour of Australia today. It is the first of the new 211, is leaving on a demonstration tour of Australia today.

**Cut in Ceylon trade.** Reduction in the bulk of the trade between the UK and Ceylon is expected to be 22 per cent to 19.5 per cent, according to the latest figures.

**Insurance group's £8.5m losses.** Royal Insurance recorded one of the largest quarterly underwriting losses ever—£8.5m—in the first three months of 1974.

**Approval for Herbert move.** The resolution to approve the increased secured borrowing powers of Alfred Herbert was passed at yesterday's meeting of preference shareholders.

**Boots profits up to £63.7m.** Pre-tax profits of Boots rose last year from £56.7m to £63.7m on sales up by 20 per cent to £441m.

**Support for US loans to Russia.** A House of Representatives banking subcommittee today opposed a resolution calling for the cutting of US credits to the Soviet Union.

**Bank deals lost DM270m.** Düsseldorf, May 16.—Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale has confirmed the extent of the heavy foreign exchange losses it has suffered.

**How the markets moved.** The Times index: 120.44 + 0.09. F.T. index: 3043.3 + 1.8.

**THE POUND.** Bank buys/sells. Australia \$ 1.675/1.675. Austria Sch 97.25/97.25.

**On other pages.** Appointments vacant 31.34. Business Appointments 25. Diary 27.

**Reed Executive.** United Newspapers 23. The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers 26.

### Jamaica to impose big new levy on bauxite

Following the breakdown of prolonged discussions between the government of Jamaica and the major American and Canadian aluminium companies which mine bauxite in Jamaica, the government has tabled legislation which will yield between \$16m and \$17.8m (£20m and £22m) in royalty payments this year.

The levy will be based on the average realised price of primary aluminium as submitted in the mandatory returns by the companies to the American Securities Exchange Commission in their K10 reports which reveal all the companies' relevant financial information.

### W. H. Smith cuts records cost by 20 pc

The first of a series of retail price cuts are being introduced by the W. H. Smith chain to reduce the cost of its records.

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### North Sea groups seek 18 pc return

The oil companies must get a return of 22.5 to 30 per cent on the oil produced from the North Sea, says John B. Kirchner, president of Continental Oil (Eastern Hemisphere) Ltd.

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### Ingersoll drops water resistant description

Ingersoll, one of the biggest suppliers of wrist watches to the United Kingdom market, is ceasing to use the description "water resistant" on certain of its products because it fears consumer protection measures.

The company says that the description is in line with British Standards Institute recommendations. However, it believes "in the present climate of consumer protection, acceptable standards within the trade are not necessarily equal to those of the consumer's interests."

### Associated Portland Cement takes legal advice on price ruling

The bitter dispute between cement manufacturers and the Price Commission over price increases took a new turn yesterday when the biggest supplier, Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, took legal advice.

The company says that the description is in line with British Standards Institute recommendations. However, it believes "in the present climate of consumer protection, acceptable standards within the trade are not necessarily equal to those of the consumer's interests."

### Bowater to bid £10.7m for 'cash shell' Dixon

Bowater Corporation is planning to make a £10.7m offer for Peter Dixon & Son (Holdings), the former paper group which itself over the past year has turned over into a cash "shell".

The bid means that Peter Dixon shareholders, who had seen their shares sink from 190p to 120p early last year before they were suspended at 160p, will now receive an offer worth around 440p a share. Moreover, in addition to the paper offer, St Mary Axe Finance, which is acting for Bowater in the bid, has arranged a cash alternative.

### Treasury's £400m 'tap' stock surprise

The gilt-edged market was caught by surprise yesterday by the issue of a new "tap" stock, which will eventually serve as replacement for the previous long-dated tap, Treasury 9 1/2 per cent 1999, which although not exhausted is thought to be now very near to it.

The common interpretation of the Government's move was that it was a move to complete the self-financing process. By reinvesting the proceeds of the realizations in the money market Dixon was looking for pre-tax profits in the year to March of some £700,000—a level that had not been seen since 1971.

### Anchor Chemical Company Ltd. IMPRESSIVE GROWTH CONTINUES

The 67th Annual General Meeting of Anchor Chemical Company Limited was held yesterday in Manchester, The Rt Hon the Lord Hewlett, CBE, MA (Cantab), FBIM, FRI, MIE, Chairman and Managing Director, presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement: "I am pleased to confirm a further continuation in the improved profit trend which I announced originally for the first four months of 1973 and then for the half year ended 30th June 1973. Shareholders will recall that at that date the Group had a profit of £130,694 against £105,605 in the first half of 1972.

### How the markets moved.

Rises	Falls	Bank	Bank
Ass Portland Cement 2p to 139p	Fort Hamilton 10p to 270p	buy/sells	buy/sells
Allen, W. G. 3p to 42p	Broken Hill 20p to 55p	Australia \$ 1.675/1.675	Australia \$ 1.675/1.675
Babcock & W. 3p to 50p	Metals Hill 61p to 49p	Austria Sch 97.25/97.25	Austria Sch 97.25/97.25
Bell & Co 3p to 50p	Barrick Gold 10p to 40p	Belgium Fr 97.25/97.25	Belgium Fr 97.25/97.25
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Canada \$ 1.675/1.675	Canada \$ 1.675/1.675
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Denmark Kr 14.40/14.40	Denmark Kr 14.40/14.40
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Finland Mk 9.45/9.45	Finland Mk 9.45/9.45
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	France Fr 11.95/11.95	France Fr 11.95/11.95
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Germany DM 6.10/6.10	Germany DM 6.10/6.10
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Greece Dr 72.00/72.00	Greece Dr 72.00/72.00
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Hong Kong \$ 12.25/12.25	Hong Kong \$ 12.25/12.25
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	India Rs 165.00/165.00	India Rs 165.00/165.00
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Japan Yen 695.00/695.00	Japan Yen 695.00/695.00
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Netherlands Gld 6.40/6.40	Netherlands Gld 6.40/6.40
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Norway Kr 13.30/13.30	Norway Kr 13.30/13.30
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Portugal Esc 69.25/69.25	Portugal Esc 69.25/69.25
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	S Africa Rand 1.82/1.82	S Africa Rand 1.82/1.82
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Spain Ptas 167.00/167.00	Spain Ptas 167.00/167.00
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Sweden Kr 10.60/10.60	Sweden Kr 10.60/10.60
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Switzerland Fr 7.25/7.25	Switzerland Fr 7.25/7.25
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	US \$ 1.246/1.246	US \$ 1.246/1.246
Booth & Co 3p to 50p	Canaccord 10p to 40p	Yugoslavia Dnr 36.00/36.00	Yugoslavia Dnr 36.00/36.00

### On other pages.

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### MYSON GROUP LIMITED

The largest and most comprehensive manufacturer of heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment in the U.K.

- \* Profit for the eighteen months to December 1973 £3,135,658 compared with £1,476,645 for the previous twelve months.
- \* Earnings per share increased from 12.1p to 16.0p, dividend increased by the permitted maximum.
- \* Net assets increased from £2,832,141 to £3,219,281 including £3,341,867 surplus on revaluation of principal properties.
- \* Extensive new products introduced include a range of electrostatic air filters for commercial and domestic use which are aesthetically pleasing and of advanced technical design and a completely new line of convector radiators which have a considerably increased efficiency.
- \* Whilst 1974 has started with an unsettled economic and political climate the company by investment and determined effort has emerged as the largest and most comprehensive manufacturer of heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment in the U.K. The Group is confident that it is capable of exploiting world-wide markets with environmental control equipment which is one of the world's major growth industries.

	18 months to 31.12.1973	12 months to 30.6.1972
Sales	£21,524,839	£8,280,664
Profit before tax	£3,135,658	£1,476,645
PROFIT AFTER TAX	£2,095,658	£876,645
Earnings per share—Annual Basis	16.0p	12.1p
Dividend per share—Annual Basis	3.5p	3.3p
Assets per share	92p	39p



# OECD consumer prices up 12pc

Paris, May 16.—The increase in consumer prices in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's area reached 12.1 per cent in the 12 months to the end of March, the OECD said.

In its latest survey of consumer prices the OECD said the rise over this period was 11.2 per cent for the enlarged Community and 12.1 per cent for OECD Europe.

The lowest increase for the period was in West Germany, where the increase was 7.2 per cent compared with Italy (14.3), Britain (13.5), France (12.2) and the United States (10.2).

In Japan prices recorded a gain of 24 per cent, and in Greece 33.4 per cent.

The survey noted that from September, 1973 to March, 1974 the rise in heating and lighting charges resulting from higher oil costs accounted for about 11 per cent of the overall OECD area consumer price index, although their weight in the index only averages 4.5 per cent.

Petrol prices up to April accounted for a further 11 per cent of the overall consumer price index rise, although their average weight is only about 2.5 per cent.

# Energy costs exacerbate French trade deficit

Paris, May 16.—France recorded a gross trade deficit of 2,506m francs in April, compared with 1,935m francs in March. In April 1973 there was a trade surplus of 1,179m francs.

The latest provisional figures are published today by the finance ministry. It pointed out that the shortfall was entirely attributable to higher oil prices.

Coverage of imports by exports stood at 88.3 per cent, compared with 90.6 per cent in March, and 109.9 per cent in April, 1973.

Gross imports amounted to 21,804m francs in April, up from 20,683m in March, and 11,929m a year earlier. Exports stood at 19,298m francs, against 18,748m in March, and 13,108m in April, 1973.

France recorded a gross trade deficit of 6,884m francs during the first four months, compared with a surplus of 2,365m in the corresponding 1973 period.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis the April trade deficit amounted to 1,921m francs, compared with a deficit of 1,358m in March and a surplus of 1,375m in April last year.

Seasonally-adjusted imports stood at 20,283m francs, up from 19,028m in March, and 11,097m in April 1973. Exports amounted to 18,362m francs in April, up from 17,670m a month earlier, and 12,472m a year earlier.

Coverage of imports by exports stood at 90.5 per cent in April, compared with 92.9 per cent in March, and 112.3 per cent in April 1973.

The seasonally-adjusted provisional trade deficit in the first four months amounted to 5,273m francs, compared with a surplus of 2,834m in the like year earlier period.—AP-Dow Jones.

# Moscow links illustrate Soviet-American trade detente US machine tools show the way

From Edmund Stevens, Moscow, May 16.

Soviet-American detente—especially the economic phase—progresses in spite of problems posed by Congressional stumbling blocks to credits and most-favourable trade status, plus storm clouds over the White House.

As far as the Russians are concerned President Nixon is still due in Moscow—next month. Dr Arthur Burns chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, radiated optimism at the end of last week's visit here.

His programme included three hours with Mr Kosygin, the Prime Minister, who he said showed eagerness for further expansion of trade, and impatience over Washington's delay in giving a clear definition of its energy policy. This would, he said, clarify the prospects for various plans for American participation in developing Soviet energy resources. Dr Burns expressed confidence that reasonable accommodation would be reached on the issue of most-favourable trade treatment.

Meanwhile, some 26 American delegations in various fields are expected here this month when the new commercial office of the Embassy having been finally completed is open for business.

The Chicago-based accounting firm of Arthur Anderson and Co with worldwide connexions recently became the 16th American company to obtain Soviet accreditation. It is now proceeding full steam with the establishment of a permanent Moscow office.

The 10-day exhibition of American machine tool and metalworking equipment held last month in Moscow, succeeded beyond all expectations, to the delight of the United States commerce department which sponsored it.

So far it has led to \$20m (about \$3.5m) worth of business, including on-the-spot sale of all the exhibit items available for purchase—approximately \$6m out of a total value of \$7m.

Orders have been signed for an additional \$14m. All the exhibitors made important new contacts. Attendance at the exhibition was nearly 300,000—about three times the number expected.

Mr Maslov, chairman of Stankoinport the Soviet agency for purchasing machine tools, practically lived at the exhibition. The United States Association of Machine Tool Builders is making plans to repeat the exhibition in 1977.

Meantime, Caterpillar Tractor and International Harvester are understood to have signed contracts running into nine figures—the amounts have not been disclosed. American firms here seem quick to adopt the Soviet habit of secrecy in such matters.

By the same token other deals are hard to track down. Among them one by the Ceres Land Company owned by Mr Simon Cielewicz, long an importer of hardware, hides from the Soviet Union for the construction of three mechanized cattlefeeding lots at undisclosed locations, presumably in the Ukraine and north Caucasus. A contract for the design of the much-heralded Moscow international trade centre was signed on April 15 between Occidental Petroleum and Prommashimport, the Soviet agency. This came about after Chase Manhattan Bank had completed arrangements for financing the first phase.

The total hard currency costs of the project will come to approximately \$110m. Present loan arrangements, presumably cover \$38m of this. The centre will occupy a 10-acre site on the banks of the Moscow River and will include an office building with space for 400 offices, a 600-room hotel, a block of 625 apartments for foreign personnel, a congress hall, concert hall, exhibition pavilion, shopping centre, restaurants and swimming pool.

Credit for keeping the project alive and bringing it to fruition goes primarily to Dr Armand Hammer, Occidental chairman, who signed the design contract. Dr Hammer, acknowledged pathfinder of detente in United States-Soviet business relations has never been discouraged by setbacks. He expressed confidence before leaving Moscow that the centre would be open by 1977.

# Coal target is extra 9m tons by end-decade

By Our Northern Industrial Correspondent

The mining industry faces the enormous task between now and 1980 of finding an extra six million tons of coal a year to extend existing mines and developing three million tons of new capacity.

Mr Rees, the National Coal Board director of planning and reconstruction, said at the annual conference yesterday of the Institution of Mining Engineers, Scarborough.

Mr Rees said planning was taking account of the industry's potential in the late 1980s and the 1990s, a period when world oil production might well be on the decline and nuclear power would not still be available as an acceptable source of world energy.

Mr Rees said more than a quarter of the coal production of Britain's central coalfields, Yorkshire and the Midlands, came from collieries which were more than 100 years old.

Known reserves of existing collieries totalled about 6,000 million tons—and another 2,000 million tons would be added as a result of the NCB's current exploration programme if geological predictions proved to be correct.

"It may well be that, to supplement these reserves, a new look will need to be taken at coal which was rejected in the 1950s and 1960s as being economically unworkable." This coal could only be regarded as a possible bonus.

The board's main programme must be to open up new reserves to extend the lives of existing collieries; to expand the capacity of existing collieries where there were adequate reserves and to set up new mines where sufficient coal could be proved.

Modern exploration techniques had considerably speeded up the job of looking for and proving new coal reserves, Mr Rees said. Much improved techniques, including the sound bouncing seismic reflection method—would prevent a repetition of the painful and costly experience at some postwar mining projects.



# "1973: A return to profitability, and better future prospects"

Robert B. Stoker, Chairman.

★ 1973 Record year for turnover and profits.

★ Prospects of greater profitability for 1974.

★ Group liquidity much improved.

★ New container ships in service this year — satisfactory charters arranged.

★ Good progress expected from warehousing and engineering activities.

For a copy of the Report and Accounts, please write to the Secretary, Manchester Liners Ltd., P.O. Box 189, Manchester Liners House, Port of Manchester, Manchester M5 2XA.

# Moscow Narodny Bank



# Continued expansion

The following is a summary of the Chairman's Statement which has been circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1973.

## Progress in 1973

After making various provisions the Bank made a Profit of £1,302,539. It is not proposed to pay a dividend again this year, and the sum of £1,300,000 will be placed to General Reserve. An amount of £1 million will be added to our General Reserves bringing them to a total of £5.5 million.

During 1974 £1 million will be capitalised bringing our Paid-Up Capital to £9 million. Authorised Capital will be raised to £15 million.

## Development of Business Operations

There has been considerable genuine growth in our business and in real assets during 1973. As the basic purpose of our total operations is the financing of trade between the Socialist and Non-Socialist countries, the Board and Management have continued their policy of giving prior attention to this aspect of our activities. Operations have been developed in other areas such as the Far East, North Africa and Latin America while continuing our now traditional and satisfactory contacts with Middle Eastern Countries and West Africa. We have maintained and widened our friendly relations with all parts of the United States and are in a position to share in the financing of the expanding trade between the U.S.A. and Canada, and the U.S.S.R. and other Socialist Countries.

## Economic and Business Conditions in 1973

The establishment of floating rates made life for traders and banks difficult in 1973, but

despite this world trade expanded rapidly, growing in U.S.\$ terms by an estimated 37% (about 14% by volume). East-West Trade grew even more rapidly and rose by over 40% in \$ terms in the first half of the year and early indications show that this figure was exceeded in the second half.

## Bank Administration

Our International Money Division has been equipped during the year with the most up-to-date technical services which enables us to handle this business rapidly and efficiently.

## Beirut Branch

The Branch which celebrated its 10th Anniversary in 1973 made notable progress and despite unsettled conditions in the area the assets of the Branch have increased by more than 10%. A new building is planned for construction in 1974.

## Singapore Branch

Assets of the Branch in local currency increased by about 90% during 1973 and in spite of increasing competition in the area it considerably improved its position. Work on the construction of a new building for the Branch is in progress and we hope it will be completed during the next 12 months.

The Board of Directors, Management and Staff of Head Office and Branches made every effort during last year to secure the further expansion of the Bank. As always our Bank has enjoyed a friendly attitude and the co-operation of other Banks and Financial Institutions in the City of London and abroad.

# United Newspapers Limited: A Record Result for 1973

On current trading, the Chairman reports:

\*Turnover ahead for first four months

\*Advertising rates being raised to improve eroded margins

In his statement to shareholders, Sir William Barnetson, the Chairman, says:

At this time twelve months ago, I advised you that the company's performance in 1973 would be significantly better than the result for the preceding year, which was itself a record. That has proved to be so.

The profit before taxation amounts to £7,012,000, compared with £4,840,000 for 1972, a rise of 44.8 per cent. After taxation, there are equity earnings of 218.6 pence, or 54.6p per Ordinary share, compared with 42.7p for 1972. About 17 per cent of this uplift in profitability came from a rise in investment income, attributable largely to interest on the company's liquid resources, which amounted to £6,324,000 at the year end.

The rest of the uplift was derived from trading turnover, which rose by over £6 million to £29,500,000. Within that figure the largest increase was in newspaper advertisement revenue, which went up by 38 per cent to £16,800,000. There was also a satisfactory rise in sales revenue from newspapers and periodicals alike.

In spite of labour troubles, rising unemployment, the power crisis and the three-day week, the volume of trading was well maintained throughout the year as a whole—and indeed that is still the case. But profit margins were narrowed during the second half by steeply escalating costs—newspaper, wages, transport, and other basic supplies and services.

## Newspapers

This unhappy momentum of cost inflation has continued since the end of the year, and especially where wages and newspaper are concerned. Against that background, most of your company's daily and weekly newspapers raised their advertising rates a few weeks ago; and in some cases there were cover price rises as well. The full effect of these changes will be felt during the second half of the current year.

Another problem that confronted us during the latter months of 1973 was the shortage of newsprint, caused partly by exceptionally high world demand and partly by diminished production capacity among the suppliers. Although there were moments of acute difficulty, we were fortunate in getting through that critical period virtually unscathed, thanks largely to our broadly-based arrangements. As to the future, our firmly contracted tonnage is considered adequate for our requirements.

## Periodicals

A feature of the year under review was the continued progress of Punch. With sales at home and abroad well maintained, and with advertisement revenue significantly increased, its profit went up by over 30 per cent. During recent months, however, as with newspapers, there have been appreciable rises in the cost of paper and production; and as a result it has been found necessary to raise the cover price if the standard of the magazine is to be upheld.

The farming periodicals had a satisfactory year, with



Pig Farming and the Dairy Farmer consolidating their position as leaders in their respective fields.

## Book Publishing

The company's book publishing activity has continued to expand, both under our own imprint and under the auspices of outside publishers. The titles stem largely from the editorial output of Punch, the Countryman, and the Farming Press, and add a profitable new dimension to the periodicals involved.

## Commercial Printing

During the past three years the company's commercial printing centres have been the subject of a certain amount of capital investment, improved marketing methods, and general reorganisation. This has now paid off in terms of more profitable turnover, especially at Bletchley, Blackpool and Luton. Similar steps are being taken with regard to the commercial printing side at Ormskirk, where the company acquired the local newspaper in the latter part of 1972.

## Radio and Television

Your company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Sheffield Newspapers Limited, held 15 per cent of the equity in Radio Hallam, the consortium which successfully applied for the franchise to operate local commercial radio in the Sheffield and Rotherham area. The new station is expected to go on the air either towards the end of the current year or early in 1975.

Radio Fleet Productions is the designation adopted by your company's small but sophisticated studio complex set up just over a year ago at Tudor Street, London, to provide general back-up services for local radio and advertising agencies. It has already built up a useful clientele, and this will grow as the market expands.

Your company continues to be happy with its investment in Trident Television, and with the programme standards which it maintains both regionally and on network.

## Awards

The company's publications and members of the staff continue to qualify for professional distinctions of various kinds. During the past twelve months or so, these have included awards for offset colour, display

advertising, sports photography, book production, newspaper design, and editorial features ranging from the Arab-Israeli war to river pollution.

## Forward Outlook

At a time when there is a fair amount of indiscriminate speculation about the economic prospects of the British Press as a whole, it may be relevant to remind shareholders that over 85 per cent of the company's turnover comes from newspapers—all of them provincial, and firmly established as the prime media in their respective catchment areas. They are well equipped, well managed, forward-looking, and resilient. There is every reason to expect them to remain so.

After that somewhat immodest affirmation, let me turn now to the outlook for the current year. For the first four months, trading turnover has been maintained at a level slightly in excess of the corresponding period of 1973. But as I have already indicated, profit margins have been significantly eroded by rising costs. Hence the increased advertising rates and cover prices, which should make an acceptable improvement in margins from now on. Against that background, we cannot expect the profit for the year to approach the high figure earned in 1973. But subject only to reasonable economic conditions, the result should be satisfactory. A further assessment will be given when the half-yearly figures are announced in the usual way.

It remains for me to thank my fellow directors, the executives and staff, at every level, for their loyal support in what has proved to be a rewarding—and in some ways also rather a formidable—year.

## Summary of Results

Year ended 31st December	1973	1972
Profit before Taxation	7,012,000	4,840,000
Profit after Taxation	3,835,362	3,083,768
Ordinary Dividends*	56.58p	52.5p
Retained in the Group	3,089,003	2,202,578
Ordinary Dividend Cover	5.6	3.2
Earnings per Share	54.6p	42.7p
* Gross		

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 23-27 Tudor St. London EC4A, on Tuesday, 11th June, 1974 at 12 noon.

# United Newspapers

MOSCOW NARODNY BANK LIMITED

24/32 King William Street, London EC4P 4JS



# Britain's inflation rate slowing, minister says

Roger Vioveye, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said yesterday that the rate of inflation in Britain was gradually slowing down. He said that the rate of inflation was 10.5 per cent in the year to March 1974, compared with 12.5 per cent in the year to March 1973. He said that the rate of inflation was 10.5 per cent in the year to March 1974, compared with 12.5 per cent in the year to March 1973. He said that the rate of inflation was 10.5 per cent in the year to March 1974, compared with 12.5 per cent in the year to March 1973.

## Business appointments

### Lord Polwarth rejoins bank board



Lord Polwarth

Lord Polwarth is rejoining the Bank of Scotland board on June 1. Lord Polwarth, who was governor of the bank before becoming Minister of State for Scotland, will be responsible for North Sea oil, recently announced that he was leaving the political scene. Mr Basil Moss has been elected chairman of the bank. He succeeds Mr Henry Moss, who becomes president of the company and remains on the board. Mr Montague Moss is the new deputy chairman.

Mr J. T. Rowley has been appointed joint managing director of J. Heyworth & Son and Heyworths. Mr Victor Misan has joined the board of CBE Jersey (Holdings). Mr G. Skelly is to succeed Mr I. M. Risdon, who retires in July, as executive director, group distribution. Mr Joseph Lyons, Mr R. Brown will succeed Mr Skelly as general manager of the Simms Motor and Electronics Corporation. Mr A. Cole will become controller for Lucas group administration on the July retirement of Mr F. B. Anson after 47 years with the company. Mr G. R. Packer is promoted to managing director of Gilling. Mr E. B. Wooten succeeds Mr Packer as general manager and will be based in France, with responsibility for coordination of Gilling's United Kingdom, continental and overseas operations. Mr Peter Field has been made financial director of the Greenham Group. Mr B. P. Ward has been re-elected president and chairman and Mr C. E. Jessop becomes vice-president of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society. Mr A. G. Waterman has been appointed executive chairman of Focore International. Mr C. J. Wainford has been made a director of J. & P. Coats. Mr M. E. Moore has become secretary of Crosville Motor Services. Mr Andrew Ross is to join the board of Spicers. Mr Jeffrey Hobbs has been appointed European representative of the Los Angeles-based Union Bank, resident in London. Commander R. D. Griffiths is the new technical director of Dowty Group Services in succession to Admiral E. Mill, who has retired. Mr Robert Carr, MP, is to join the board of SGB Group. Mr Carr

was Home Secretary in the last Government. Mr R. W. Deacon and Dr C. G. Tilley have been appointed group assistant managing directors of the Anchor Chemical Co. Mr John Quicke, chairman of the Ministry of Agriculture's south-west regional panel and deputy president of the Country Landowners' Association, has been appointed a director of National Westminster Bank's south-west regional board. Mr J. Trevor Spurgeon has joined the board of Wood Gundy. Mr W. S. Huddle has retired from executive duties but remains a non-executive director of Serck. Lord Blackford, Mr C. M. Hughes and Mr D. H. LeRoy Lewis have been made directors of Toche, Remnant & Co and of its holding company Toche, Remnant Holdings. Mr M. A. Fearfield has been named managing director of Albright & Wilson (Australia). He succeeds Mr R. C. Edquist, who is to retire after 29 years with the company. Mr Fearfield is succeeded as managing director of Marchon Espanola SA by Mr R. S. Harrison. Mr W. H. Forsey and Mr E. A. Taylor have become general managers of the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society. Mr M. J. Pickard becomes actuary and Mr



## Interim Statement

The results for the three months ended 31st March, 1974, estimated and subject to audit, are compared below with those for the similar period in 1973, which are restated at 31st December 1973 rate of exchange; also shown are the actual results for the full year 1973. It must be emphasized that the results for the interim period do not necessarily provide a reliable indication of those for the full year. For the interim periods, U.S.A. results are incorporated on an operating basis although the statutory basis with a minimum allowance for operational expenses is adopted at the year end. This helps to eliminate abnormal fluctuations which for technical reasons would otherwise emerge in the published quarterly results.

	3 months to 31.3.74	3 months to 31.3.73	Year 1973
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Net written premiums—General Business	84.0	84.7	333.8
Investment income	7.7	6.4	28.4
Underwriting Profit—General Business	1.2	1.5	11.5
Long Term Insurance Profits	0.4	0.4	1.5
Loan and Bank Interest	0.4	0.3	41.8
Profit before Tax and Minority Interests	8.8	8.1	40.0
Principal Exchange Rates used in converting overseas results:			
U.S.A.	\$1.40	\$2.32	\$2.32
Canada	\$2.33	\$2.31	\$2.31

Net written premiums and investment income adjusted to exclude the effects of currency fluctuations show increases of 13% and 23% respectively. Underwriting experience in the current year to date has been marked by an unprecedented accumulation of severe weather losses. The first quarter results have been significantly affected by windstorm or flood claims in the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, South Africa and particularly in Australia where the flood losses in Queensland have been estimated at an amount in excess of £1 million. In April tornadoes in the U.S.A. have resulted in claims estimated to cost in excess of £2 million which will fall for inclusion in the second quarter results. Despite weather losses the United Kingdom, with a 22% increase in premium income, has produced an underwriting profit to which most of the major departments have contributed. In the United States net written premiums for the three months increased from \$84.7 million to \$84.0 million and the operating ratio was 96.8% compared with 94.8%. The continuing restriction on premium growth has exposed both claims and expense ratios to the effects of increasing costs and has resulted in reduced underwriting profits. Canada continues to present problems, and elsewhere, moderately good experience in the aggregate has been overshadowed by the extent of our losses in Australia.



General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.

World Headquarters, General Buildings, Perth, Scotland.



## Estimated results for three months ended 31st March 1974

The estimated results for the three months ended 31st March 1974, with comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1973 and for the full year 1973, are given below. It is again emphasized that these three months figures cannot be taken as a reliable indication, as to the likely results for the whole year.

	3 months to 31 Mar. 1974	3 months to 31 Mar. 1973	Year 1973
	£m	£m	£m
Net Insurance	158.1	147.8	574.7
Underwriting result:			
U.S.A.	-5.3	-7.8	-1.8
Elsewhere	-1.7	1.8	-3.2
Total	-7.0	-6.0	-5.0
Long term insurance profits	0.3	0.3	1.3
Investment Income (see Note 2)	12.0	10.0	44.0
Profit of Associated Companies	0.3	0.2	0.8
Profit before taxation	4.1	10.5	40.9
Less: Taxation (see Note 3)	1.8	3.8	14.7
Minority Interests	0.0	0.0	0.1
Profit after taxation	2.3	6.7	26.1
Per unit	(2.7p)	(5.7p)	(21.9p)
Operating ratios for the U.S.A. are:			
Claims as % of earned premiums	79.4	73.0	70.2
Expenses as % of written premiums	28.8	27.7	28.7
Operating ratio	108.3	100.7	98.8

**Underwriting Result**  
The adverse underwriting result in the U.S.A. is due to a combination of factors. In North America and Australia where inflationary pressures continue to affect claims costs and provisions, particularly on liability business, under motor, third party and workers' compensation policies. Results on property losses in these territories also worsened, the main cause of the deterioration in the U.S.A. being an estimated loss of over £2m from cyclone damage.

**Note (1)** In the above figures foreign currency has been converted according to our normal practice at approximately the average rates of exchange ruling during the period. The principal rates were:  
U.S.A. \$2.27 £1  
Canada \$2.25 £1  
Australia \$1.53 £1

**Note (2)** The effect of U.K. companies deferring dividend payments for tax reasons has been to increase investment income by £0.8m (£0.3m in the 1st Quarter 1973).

**Note (3)** The estimated tax figures for the three months period ended 31st March 1974 have been calculated with U.K. Corporation Tax at the rate of 52%. The tax charge for the corresponding period in 1973 includes U.K. Corporation Tax at the average rate of 49% applying for the year 1973.

**Term Insurance**  
Business written in the first three months of the year corresponding figures were:

	3 months to 31 Mar. 1974	3 months to 31 Mar. 1973	Year 1973
	£m	£m	£m
Life & Annuity			
Medical premiums	2.4	2.8	12.5
Life premiums	5.3	5.2	18.1
Total	7.7	8.0	30.6
Claims assured	149.5	133.8	728.9
Annuitants per annum	37	2.5	142

## REED EXECUTIVE LIMITED Chairman's Statement

Ninth successive year, I am happy to report record profits this year. The highest percentage increase for four years. Our turnover for the year totalled £10,277,157, compared with £42 for 1972 and Group profits amounted to £269,056, compared with £187,000 for 1972.

In the above profits we have contributed to a non-distributable amount of £53,186, which represents profits accruing from the certain freehold and leasehold premises, after deducting a loss on a small, professionally managed share portfolio and after charging of the revaluation of short leasehold premises.

**Trading Agencies**  
Trading conditions were exceptionally good as I indicated in my Report. We have continued during the year to maintain administration of a business which had doubled in size within the space of twelve months. We have also managed to maintain our branch opening programme and have opened ten new branches in 1973.

**Consultancy**  
Reed Executive Limited is now the leading authority for the selection of management consultants. We intend to continue improving and refining the technique used by our large team of qualified consultants to the benefit of both applicants and clients.

**Investment**  
Many policy to re-invest a percentage of profits in new ventures and, as flow strengthened from time to time by extraordinary income, I part of this can be constructively used as venture capital.

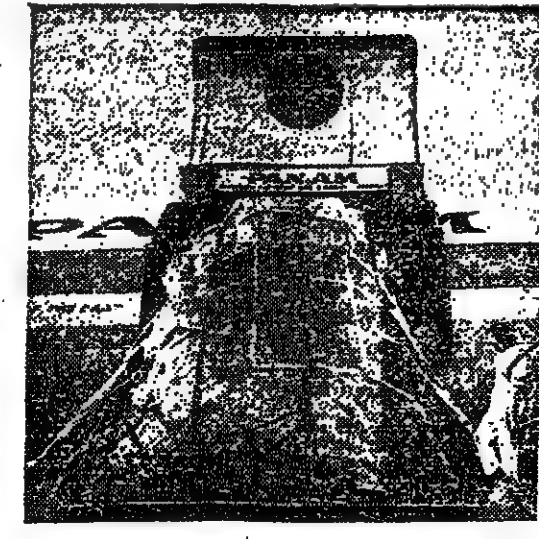
At my Interim Statement dated 8th October, 1973, I said: "The new developments—ancillary skills akin to those employed in the retail—we consider that additional future growth will be obtained from many into this area. We have started to acquire suitable shops and trained the type of business to be carried on through them. This will commence in the new year."

Indeed, that the form of retailing best suited to our skills, and most likely to succeed, was that of self-service druggists. Our V. Modicare Limited, acquired an existing single branch business with staff. On the first two additional outlets are now trading successfully and Peckham. Two further stores are being fitted for opening in the second half of the year.

**Aspects**  
The conditions that prevailed during the first three months of 1974—a depressing effect on our temporary business. This was to some extent compensated by an increase in permanent placements. We will appreciate that accurate profit forecasts are impossible in the present economic uncertainty. However, I am certain that, as in the members of the staff will be doing their utmost to make it possible the expansion of your company by providing the finest service of 1974.

ALEC REED  
Chairman

# When 85% of your output is sold overseas - how important is service?



85% of Molins output is sold overseas - which is not surprising when you consider that over 60% of the world's cigarettes are produced or packed on our machines and that we have customers in 121 countries.

But to reach this position—and more important, to stay there—we have to give top-class service. That means being on the spot and on the ball. We are on the spot with factories and assembly plants sited in five continents and with Molins executives, salesmen and engineers on the move around

the world every day. In other ways we are on the ball—like chartering aircraft to fly up to £1 million of machinery each month straight to Washington to meet US demands.

Yes, if you want to stay a world leader and a major exporter—not only of tobacco machinery, but also of printing, packaging and paper-handling machines—service is very important.

Molins Limited,  
Evelyn Street,  
London SE8 5DH.

**MOLINS**  
International Precision Engineers





## Hallmarking rules pose problem for jewellers

By Patricia Tisdall

The British Jewellery trade expects some difficulties in meeting the requirements of the Hallmarking Act due to be implemented next January 1. From that date retail jewellers will be able to describe goods as gold or silver only if the goods carry a hallmark.

The Act also introduces a hallmark for platinum, consisting of an orb surmounted by a small cross on a pentagonal shield.

Rings set with gems are not at present being exempted from the regulations.

There are widespread fears that the new requirements will create long waiting lists at the assay offices. A report in this week's *Retail Jeweller* says that many retailers and manufacturers are trying to get rid of unhallmarked goods in their possession to avoid being left with them.

The assay offices, who claim that they are already fully occupied, say the requirements will treble or quadruple the volume of goods already handled by them.

Reports from the London Assay Office are of continuing big increases in silver received for hallmarking. During April the total weight of all the silver assayed and marked increased to 7,182,482 grams, a rise of 66.3 per cent over the same month last year.

Even larger gains were recorded in silver imported from abroad, with an increase of 152.9 per cent in the number of articles received for marking.

Under the new hallmarking regulations continental silver of a quality of 800 or 830 parts in a 1,000 can be legally retailed in Britain after January 1 although it cannot be described as "silver".

Gold, however, can be qualified as "rolled" and "plated" and silver and platinum as "plated" under the regulations.

## Ironfounders seek permission to offset dearer cost of scrap

By Peter Hill

Britain's ironfounders are pressing the Government to allow an increase in castings prices as a result of higher scrap prices.

The Council of Ironfoundry Associations yesterday sent a telegram to Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, asking for the industry to be allowed to introduce a scrap surcharge similar to that being introduced by Britain's private sector steelmakers early next month.

This arose from the steep rise in scrap prices following the British Steel Corporation's decision to pay merchants between £3 and £9 a tonne more for scrap, in an attempt to generate more scrap.

In its message to Mrs Williams, the council said: "As ferrous scrap prices continue to rise outside ironfounders' control, we request the same freedom to adjust castings prices as that enjoyed by firms subject to the Treaty of Rome."

Ironfounders are bound by the terms of the Treaty of Rome and by the conditions of the Price Code.

The industry last year used more than four million tonnes of scrap for ironmaking, which is more than the private sector consumed. A spokesman for the council said yesterday that it was vital that the industry received permission to pass on the increased scrap prices to its customers.

Ironfounders were now having to pay between £34 and £36 a tonne for iron scrap and about £38.50 for steel scrap.

"The industry has been affected every bit as much as the private sector steelmakers by the increase in scrap prices," the spokesman added. "It is imperative that the minister should approve ironfounders' passing on the increase in the form of a surcharge if it is to continue producing the vital materials for the engineering industry."

Members of the organization's council are to meet next week, and in the absence of any positive response from Mrs Williams are expected to send a delegation to the ministry.

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## Why Europe fails to outpace US technology

The major achievement of the European Economic Community in its first 15 years was to create a Customs Union which had brought about a fivefold growth of trade between the member countries, Mr Christopher Layton, EEC Director-General for Industrial and Technological Affairs, said in London yesterday.

It had also stimulated an immense process of rationalization and productivity growth in industries as diverse as cars, refrigerators and chemicals, he told the annual meeting of the Electrical Research Association.

He added: "The summit conference of October, 1972, however, marked a new watershed in the thinking of Europe's leaders. They recognized that there was a far wider range of modern problems and needs which could only be satisfied by collective European action."

"They called, in particular, for the progressive and effective removal of barriers to regrouping companies across frontiers, and promotion at European level in the advanced technology industries of competitive companies."

"If European computer companies have together only 6 per cent of the world market compared with 10 times that amount of their giant rival it is not least because the United States computer industry grew up in a continental environment backed by the immense force of government spending and procurement power."

"If two major American companies dominate the world nuclear industry, while our great financial and technical efforts in Europe have come to little, it is not least because we in Europe have failed to create a European market for heavy electrical equipment and a European nuclear industry."

There are about a quarter of a million chartered engineers and three-quarters of a million technician engineer members of organized bodies. As many again might be attracted into the bodies which are connected with the Council of Engineering Institutions through their affiliated engineers' registration board. The CERB is primarily a forum for establishing qualifications at three levels, CEEng, IEng and Tech. It was chartered three years ago to be capable of other functions for unification. It is about to meet as a whole for the first time.

Support for our unified controlling body must be dubious if so many engineers are not attracted to any form of personal association. Some doubts must also exist when services to members so far exclude any major combined effort other than for qualifications and title registration.

There is one major impediment to achieving the status and

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Industry's missing technologists

From Professor J. Black

Sir, The letter from the chairman of the Council of Professional Technological Societies and his fellow chairmen (May 9) drawing attention to the need for well-trained technologists in our basic old-established industries, and the fact that these do not attract the much higher governmental research expenditure of the modern industries is a timely warning. Many of us in engineering education have been working with this need in mind for some years by means of integrated sandwich courses, and the teaching of design, but students' attitudes, and new graduates' career aspirations, are severely influenced by the activities and equipment they see around them, and the status and rewards offered by the various industries. Thus the lack of university research effort in any of the fields mentioned in the letter can affect the quality of the product or process, and have a more serious long-term effect on the standards and numbers of recruits to industries who do not appear to them to be looking to the future, or interested in graduates.

This is confirmed by the experience of a colleague and myself researching on problems of industrial drying and new measurement techniques in colour printing, packaging and plasticiser manufacture. Supported by a small Science Research Council grant (trivial in comparison with "high technology" grants) and unable to persuade a single postgraduate student to undertake "printing research", again in contrast to "modern" engineering, we nevertheless obtained sufficient preliminary results for an invited paper presented at a recent international gravure conference in London. Ours was the only university contribution, and the warmth of our reception, and the subsequent return visits between press manufacturers, processors and major printers, has been instructive and encouraging to us, and demonstrated that the industries, contrary to the general impression put about, welcomed such university collaboration; especially if it can help them to face up to the fierce overseas competition. But of more significance, students involved on final year projects realized that the theoretical and practical problems in printing and drying can be just as challenging as those with aircraft or nuclear power, and demand the same knowledge, and innovation and initiative.

If, therefore, the industries covered by the writers of the letter learnt how to use "the full potential" of these skilled people and not "treat them poorly in terms of status and rewards" (their words), such students could be potential recruits

of great value, since we must least overcome their present dissatisfaction with ultimate success in the industries would soon be incentive to more student engineering training careers in basic industries. We in this particular engineering are fortunate we have a large student population rate, with over 80 in sponsors: many of our might also move into industries if places were and the training made provided by the modern tries.

"Drawing attention, encouraging corrective, and my writing replies, columns may ease of sciences, but achieves in I suggest to Mr Boudan, he more productive if a call of Professional Technological Societies sets up a work with some interested, ing teachers, and go agencies, to explore dibilities of joint progre recruitment, sponsorship, trial training, and rese design collaboration to the people they seek. It be too late.

Yours faithfully, JOSEPH BLACK, Head of School of Eng University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath, Somerset BA2 7AY.

therefore rewards are to our profession. I representation on the of Engineering Insti now held exclusively one quarter of the me the whole profession. We will not impre about our status and ourselves convinced th controlled by a truly r five governing bo responds to the wi reasonable services qualified engineers. Yours sincerely, J. A. FLETCHER, Secretary, The Institute of Road Engineers, 1 Cromwell Place, Kensington, London SW7 2JF.

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## Call for oil base on Merseyside

A call for the setting up of an oil base on Merseyside was made yesterday by Mr James Gorie, director of the Merseyside Commercial and Industrial Development Office, on his return from the sixth annual offshore oil conference in Houston, Texas.

He said that if oil or natural gas was discovered in the Irish Sea, it would be a practical proposition to site an oil base in Liverpool.

Merseyside had the necessary potential, the available space, including the redundant south Liverpool docks, and the skilled manpower, he said.

## Services trade marks proposed

Services, such as cleaning, repairing and advertising, should be allowed trade marks, it is stated in a report published yesterday. At present only goods have trade marks.

The recommendation was made to the Department of Trade by the Mathys Committee on British Trade Mark Law and Practice, chaired by Sir Reginald Mathys, a former deputy chairman of Courtaulds.

The committee called for continued cooperation on proposals for a European trade mark, and said the United Kingdom should seek "the incorporation of a full

examination of applications for European trade marks on the lines of the British system". Colour and shape of goods, and smells and sounds should be excluded from trade mark legislation.

The previous report on trade marks was 40 years ago. Adrian Hope writes: The Mathys report is a valuable document which contains few surprises but much common sense. Many of the recommendations will be welcomed by the trade marks profession, industry and the consumer alike.

Moves into line with Europe are especially important now

that London has been proposed as a site for the European trade marks office. The report includes such a recommendation but at yesterday's press conference Sir Reginald would not comment on the rumour that the bid has proved successful.

But all the committee's work and the £20,000 cost to the taxpayer will be wasted if the report suffers the same fate as the 1962 Johnston report on industrial designs, and the 1970 Banks report on proved successful.

Neither has yet been the subject of legislation despite the equally positive recommendations both contained.

## OPEC prefers to deal with states

New York May 16.—Mr Abdurrahman Khomei, secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), said yesterday that producing states now prefer to negotiate prices with other governments rather than with the international oil companies.

He made the statement to reporters in Washington after his meeting with Mr William Simon, United States Treasury Secretary.

Mr Khomei said he had come to Washington for a two-day private visit, "very informal", but he did not explain why else he had come.

## At the Annual General Meeting on 16th May, 1974 Sir John Reiss, the Chairman told stockholders:

Much has been written in the press in the last few weeks about the possibility of increasing the price of cement so I would like to explain the position today and indicate just where we have got.

First of all, in my statement in the Annual Report and Accounts I said that, although the common price agreement had again been approved by the Restrictive Practices Court at the beginning of this year the Price Commission were opposing an increase in our prices as an industry since the Price Code prohibits this. In spite of strong representations, which have been supported by our customers, the authorities have not agreed to a minor amendment to the Code. This I feel is most regrettable but we are still hoping to persuade the Minister for Construction that we must retain our common price arrangements if serious difficulties for all those in the building industry are to be avoided.

This means that because these negotiations have taken a long time prices will have to go up on Monday, May 20. Each cement company will increase its prices by the different amounts approved by the Price Commission. We shall, I fear, have four different prices in places such as Birmingham and London. This will make it very difficult for buyers.

I hope the common price agreement can eventually be approved by the Price Commission in which case we will re-implement it.

Last Thursday it was reported in the press that the Price Commission had cut back APCM's price application from 19.35% to 13.90%. This is very misleading: our application was for 16.75% and it is this figure which has been reduced to 13.90%. When we sent our application to the Price Commission we enclosed a further set of figures to meet the Commission's possible requirements. They showed a 19.35%

increase and were only intended to be used if the Commission so wished.

We dispute the Price Commission's right under the Price Code to reduce the amount of depreciation in our application. We have tried over the last few days to have a meeting with them to discuss this; but without success. We now intend to go ahead with the price increase of 13.90% but without prejudice to our rights to a further increase when the dispute on depreciation arising out of the re-valuation of our fixed assets at the 1st of January 1974 is settled. The matter is in the hands of our lawyers and will be explained to our customers when we advise them of the increase in price.

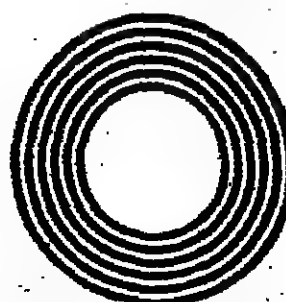
Turning to the current year, it is not possible to run plants at 65% of normal capacity, and still make money, in a capital-intensive industry such as ours. We were allowed more power in the last week or two of the miners' strike, but as a result of that strike and increased production costs our trading in the United Kingdom for the first quarter of this year was barely profitable.

We are expecting production for the year as a whole to be very much the same as last year, despite that lost in the first quarter. Home demand will almost certainly fall off towards the end of the year, but there is still a world shortage of cement and we expect to be able to sell all our UK production this year either at home or abroad.

Since we will only be getting the benefit of the price increase for seven months of 1974, this must affect our margins at home for the year as a whole. In considering the prospects for the Group in 1974, I would mention that two-fifths of our profit in 1973 came from our overseas activities and we expect these to be even more profitable this year.



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### London and Regional Market Prices

## Equities remain steady

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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Applications should be made in a letter to the Secretary on the form, a copy of which and full details of the appointment are available on request from the Secretary, National Maritime Union, 1000 Row, London, N.W.1.

Interested applications must be received by 17 June 1974.

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They will not be required to be responsible for the new office but will be required to do duty there along with other members of the staff.

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Applications should be in writing giving brief curriculum vitae, to Box 2330 C, The Times.

**MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL**  
**Town Clerk's Department**  
**POLICY, FINANCE AND CO-ORDINATION**  
**SECTION**

**SENIOR ASSISTANT (SYSTEMS**  
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**PO. 1/2 (£3,273/£3,978)**

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This new section has been created to occupy an important strategic position in the Town Clerk's Department, the formulation of policy and the co-ordination of the Council's activities in the various departments of the Council and the co-ordination of the Council's activities in the various departments of the Council.

The person appointed to this post will probably be a graduate of a university with a degree in a relevant subject, and will have a minimum of five years' experience in a relevant field. He will be responsible for the co-ordination of the Council's activities in the various departments of the Council, and will be responsible for the co-ordination of the Council's activities in the various departments of the Council.

Applications should be sent to the Town Clerk (11, Town Hall, Manchester M2 5LA) to be received not later than 31st June 1974.

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WESCOM — a leading provider of telecommunications equipment, seeks a highly motivated professional to direct its U.K. and European marketing program.

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A.J. Brown, Vice President  
Wescom, Inc.  
P.O. Box 458  
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USA

**RESEARCH OFFICER**  
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A vacancy has arisen for a young man or woman to undertake research in the field of general management with particular emphasis on the personnel and human relations function. The Research Officer will prepare briefing documents and reports for the Institute's Executive and Advisory Panels and will compile occasional reports and research papers for publication by BIM. There will be opportunities to liaise with other management bodies involved in research and to attend courses and seminars. The post would be attractive to a young graduate, preferably with some business experience, who has a well defined intellectual curiosity. Starting salary negotiable around £2,000 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.

Those who applied for the recently advertised post need not re-apply.

Write or telephone for an application form and further details to:  
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Applications are invited for the above post in the Regional Personnel Department located at Merion Centre, Leeds, LS1 1RL, and subsequently at the projected new Regional Headquarters in Harrogate.

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Applications, giving full personal and career details, should be sent to the Regional Personnel Manager, Central Electricity Generating Board, North Eastern Region, P.O. Box 177, Merion Centre, Leeds, LS1 1RL, quoting reference 257, not later than Tuesday, 28th May, 1974.

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Application forms may be obtained from the City Personnel Officer, City Hall, Cardiff (Telephone Cardiff 31033, ext. 430), and should be returned by the 28th May, 1974.

Applicants must be local government officers serving in England (excluding London) or Wales.

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**(0799) 22432.**

**ENGLISH as a foreign language**

Experienced and qualified (TEFL) teachers wanted for 10/15/20/25/30/35/40/45/50/55/60/65/70/75/80/85/90/95/100/105/110/115/120/125/130/135/140/145/150/155/160/165/170/175/180/185/190/195/200/205/210/215/220/225/230/235/240/245/250/255/260/265/270/275/280/285/290/295/300/305/310/315/320/325/330/335/340/345/350/355/360/365/370/375/380/385/390/395/400/405/410/415/420/425/430/435/440/445/450/455/460/465/470/475/480/485/490/495/500/505/510/515/520/525/530/535/540/545/550/555/560/565/570/575/580/585/590/595/600/605/610/615/620/625/630/635/640/645/650/655/660/665/670/675/680/685/690/695/700/705/710/715/720/725/730/735/740/745/750/755/760/765/770/775/780/785/790/795/800/805/810/815/820/825/830/835/840/845/850/855/860/865/870/875/880/885/890/895/900/905/910/915/920/925/930/935/940/945/950/955/960/965/970/975/980/985/990/995/1000/1005/1010/1015/1020/1025/1030/1035/1040/1045/1050/1055/1060/1065/1070/1075/1080/1085/1090/1095/1100/1105/1110/1115/1120/1125/1130/1135/1140/1145/1150/1155/1160/1165/1170/1175/1180/1185/1190/1195/1200/1205/1210/1215/1220/1225/1230/1235/1240/1245/1250/1255/1260/1265/1270/1275/1280/1285/1290/1295/1300/1305/1310/1315/1320/1325/1330/1335/1340/1345/1350/1355/1360/1365/1370/1375/1380/1385/1390/1395/1400/1405/1410/1415/1420/1425/1430/1435/1440/1445/1450/1455/1460/1465/1470/1475/1480/1485/1490/1495/1500/1505/1510/1515/1520/1525/1530/1535/1540/1545/1550/1555/1560/1565/1570/1575/1580/1585/1590/1595/1600/1605/1610/1615/1620/1625/1630/1635/1640/1645/1650/1655/1660/1665/1670/1675/1680/1685/1690/1695/1700/1705/1710/1715/1720/1725/1730/1735/1740/1745/1750/1755/1760/1765/1770/1775/1780/1785/1790/1795/1800/1805/1810/1815/1820/1825/1830/1835/1840/1845/1850/1855/1860/1865/1870/1875/1880/1885/1890/1895/1900/1905/1910/1915/1920/1925/1930/1935/1940/1945/1950/1955/1960/1965/1970/1975/1980/1985/1990/1995/2000/2005/2010/2015/2020/2025/2030/2035/2040/2045/2050/2055/2060/2065/2070/2075/2080/2085/2090/2095/2100/2105/2110/2115/2120/2125/2130/2135/2140/2145/2150/2155/2160/2165/2170/2175/2180/2185/2190/2195/2200/2205/2210/2215/2220/2225/2230/2235/2240/2245/2250/2255/2260/2265/2270/2275/2280/2285/2290/2295/2300/2305/2310/2315/2320/2325/2330/2335/2340/2345/2350/2355/2360/2365/2370/2375/2380/2385/2390/2395/2400/2405/2410/2415/2420/2425/2430/2435/2440/2445/2450/2455/2460/2465/2470/2475/2480/2485/2490/2495/2500/2505/2510/2515/2520/2525/2530/2535/2540/2545/2550/2555/2560/2565/2570/2575/2580/2585/2590/2595/2600/2605/2610/2615/2620/2625/2630/2635/2640/2645/2650/2655/2660/2665/2670/2675/2680/2685/2690/2695/2700/2705/2710/2715/2720/2725/2730/2735/2740/2745/2750/2755/2760/2765/2770/2775/2780/2785/2790/2795/2800/2805/2810/2815/2820/2825/2830/2835/2840/2845/2850/2855/2860/2865/2870/2875/2880/2885/2890/2895/2900/2905/2910/2915/2920/2925/2930/2935/2940/2945/2950/2955/2960/2965/2970/2975/2980/2985/2990/2995/3000/3005/3010/3015/3020/3025/3030/3035/3040/3045/3050/3055/3060/3065/3070/3075/3080/3085/3090/3095/3100/3105/3110/3115/3120/3125/3130/3135/3140/3145/3150/3155/3160/3165/3170/3175/3180/3185/3190/3195/3200/3205/3210/3215/3220/3225/3230/3235/3240/3245/3250/3255/3260/3265/3270/3275/3280/3285/3290/3295/3300/3305/3310/3315/3320/3325/3330/3335/3340/3345/3350/3355/3360/3365/3370/3375/3380/3385/3390/3395/3400/3405/3410/3415/3420/3425/3430/3435/3440/3445/3450/3455/3460/3465/3470/3475/3480/3485/3490/3495/3500/3505/3510/3515/3520/3525/3530/3535/3540/3545/3550/3555/3560/3565/3570/3575/3580/3585/3590/3595/3600/3605/3610/3615/3620/3625/3630/3635/3640/3645/3650/3655/3660/3665/3670/3675/3680/3685/3690/3695/3700/3705/3710/3715/3720/3725/3730/3735/3740/3745/3750/3755/3760/3765/3770/3775/3780/3785/3790/3795/3800/3805/3810/3815/3820/3825/3830/3835/3840/3845/3850/3855/3860/3865/3870/3875/3880/3885/3890/3895/3900/3905/3910/3915/3920/3925/3930/3935/3940/3945/3950/3955/3960/3965/3970/3975/3980/3985/3990/3995/4000/4005/4010/4015/4020/4025/4030/4035/4040/4045/4050/4055/4060/4065/4070/4075/4080/4085/4090/4095/4100/4105/4110/4115/4120/4125/4130/4135/4140/4145/4150/4155/4160/4165/4170/4175/4180/4185/4190/4195/4200/4205/4210/4215/4220/4225/4230/4235/4240/4245/4250/4255/4260/4265/4270/4275/4280/4285/4290/4295/4300/4305/4310/4315/4320/4325/4330/4335/4340/4345/4350/4355/4360/4365/4370/4375/4380/4385/4390/4395/4400/4405/4410/4415/4420/4425/4430/4435/4440/4445/4450/4455/4460/4465/4470/4475/4480/4485/4490/4495/4500/4505/4510/4515/4520/4525/4530/4535/4540/4545/4550/4555/4560/4565/4570/4575/4580/4585/4590/4595/4600/4605/4610/4615/4620/4625/4630/4635/4640/4645/4650/4655/4660/466



## £4,000 plus Appointments

### PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL

## Work of Unique Interest and Importance for Able Young Lawyers

Parliamentary Counsel are specialists working in Chambers in Whitehall, mainly on the drafting of government bills and related parliamentary business. In the preparation and passing of bills they are responsible for all questions of law and form, and may have to advise on parliamentary procedure. The duties include attendance at sittings of both Houses of Parliament and co-operation with officers of both Houses. Parliamentary Counsel also do similar work for the Law Commission.

The work is demanding, but it is also stimulating and is critical for the processes of law-making and of government. The posts provide a challenging opportunity for those seeking a career calling for a very high level of ability and legal skill.

Candidates, preferably within the age range 25 to 28, must be barristers or solicitors qualified in England, and should normally have had some practical experience, preferably professional, but post-graduate academic experience is acceptable. They should also have a good honours degree (which need not be in law) or show evidence of comparable intellectual ability.

Entry is at Assistant Counsel level at a starting salary of £4,717 at age 25 to £5,151 at 28 rising to scale maximum of £6,473. A really able lawyer can expect promotion within 5-7 years to Senior Assistant Counsel (£6,757-£8,163) and in time to Parliamentary Counsel (scale rising to £10,750). A salary of £16,000 is payable to the First Parliamentary Counsel. Appointments are normally permanent and pensionable but need not be permanent initially.

There will probably be 2 vacancies to be filled. Written details and application forms may be obtained from the General Council of the Bar, from the Law Society's Appointments Registry, from the Parliamentary Counsel Office, 56 Whitehall, London SW1 (01-930 1234 Ext 232), or from the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB. (Basingstoke 29222 Ext 500). Any enquiries should be made of the Parliamentary Counsel Office. The closing date is 10 June 1974. Reference G/8621/A/1.

### LAWYERS!

We need just one of your number to complete our top management appointments!

## SOLICITOR TO THE COUNCIL AND DEPUTY SECRETARY

£4,481-£4,960

The Council is the progressive local authority of a compact urban and rural area centred on a new town 35 miles from London. It is committed to a corporate approach to meeting the real needs of the local community.

Consequently, in addition to leading the Council's small Legal Team, this Deputy Chief Officer will participate fully in the authority's corporate management and planning, particularly in the areas of Development and enhancement of the Environment.

This is a good opportunity for solicitors who qualified at least two or three years ago to gain wide legal and senior management experience. Generous relocation assistance and working conditions will be provided to support the successful candidate.

The post is not restricted to existing Local Government employees but other things being equal they will be given preference.

For further particulars and an application form, returnable by 31st May, please write or telephone to:-

Chief Personnel Officer,  
Bracknell District Council, Easthampstead House, Town Square, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 1AQ. Tel: Bracknell (0344) 24642.



BRACKNELL DISTRICT COUNCIL

### COUNTY OF SOUTH GLAMORGAN

## COUNTY PLANNING OFFICER

£7,746-£8,466 p.a.

Applications are invited for this post from Corporate Members of the Royal Town Planning Institute with extensive experience and proven success at a senior level in urban and rural planning. The Planning Officer will be responsible to the Director of Environment and Planning for the work of the Planning Division within an integrated Department providing all the Authority's planning, architectural and engineering services together with substantial agency services to District Councils.

This is a challenging and interesting post with a progressive authority whose area includes Cardiff, the capital city and administrative and commercial centre of Wales and the beautiful rural Vale of Glamorgan with its coastal holiday resorts of Barry and Penarth.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel and Management Services Officer, c/o City Hall, Cardiff, CF1 3ND (telephone 0222 31033 Ext. 454), to whom completed forms must be returned by 14th June.

Applicants must be serving local government officers in Wales or England (excluding London).

### South Wales

## PERSONNEL/TRAINING OFFICER

Salary around £4,000 per annum

THE COMPANY  
Fast-expanding capital intensive Plastics Company undertaking major expansion. Location South Wales area.

THE JOB  
Selection and training of all personnel.

THE MAN  
Mid 30 plus. Experienced and preferably qualified in this field.

THE FUTURE  
The Company places great importance on these areas as the key to expansion. Prospects therefore for a Board appointment and profit sharing are excellent. Box 2765 C. The Times.

## THE LAW SOCIETY SOLICITOR

Applications are invited from Solicitors for a post in the Non-Contentious Business Department arising from an internal promotion. The successful applicant will be required to work with Committees and answer enquiries on points of practice non-contentious field.

Some previous experience in private practice would be an advantage.

Depending on age and experience of the above work, an appointment will be in either the Assistant Solicitor or Assistant Secretary Grades which have salaries of £4,408 and £5,028 (increasing to £5,408 at 7.11.74) respectively.

The conditions of service are attractive and include 4 weeks' annual contributory superannuation scheme and free life assurance cover.

Salaries are reviewed annually. Application to:

THE SECRETARY GENERAL,  
115 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON WC2A 1PL.

## Personnel Manager-Liverpool

Owing to a promotion within the Company, which is the largest packaging manufacturer in Europe, a vacancy arises for a thoroughly experienced Personnel Manager at Speke, Liverpool.

This job demands initiative and an energetic and constructive approach to the personnel aspects of management, particularly in the field of industrial relations. The successful applicant must therefore be capable of making a very real contribution to the management of the Speke factories. These three units employ approximately 1,400 people and manufacture cartons, labels, flexible packaging and carry out security printing work.

Salary circa £4,000. Usual fringe benefits will apply.

Please write for an application form to:

## Metal Box

PAPER GROUP

Mr. B. M. MacGinly,  
Paper Group Personnel Manager,  
The Metal Box Company,  
37 Baker Street, London, W1A 1AN.

## SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Unrestricted

P01 (6-10) (£3,846/£4,356)

Applications are invited from any qualified solicitor with a sound knowledge and experience of Local Government law and procedures.

Duties will be to represent the Chief Executive & Secretary at committees and other meetings; in particular those concerned with the Council housing functions and town planning appeals; to investigate and report on all legal matters arising from these meetings; take appeals, inquiries and hearings as required and deal generally with the legal aspects of the Authority's work.

Hastings is a pleasant expanding South Coast town that offers excellent housing, schooling and leisure facilities.

Removal and disturbance allowances. Temporary housing considered in appropriate cases.

Application forms, to be returned by 31st May, 1974, and further details are available from the Chief Personnel Officer, 35/41 Wallington Square, Hastings (Tel: (STD 0438) 42280 Ext. 94).

This advertisement appears after consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission and all other factors being equal preference will be given to Local Government Officers affected by re-organisation.

D. J. Taylor  
Chief Executive

Town Hall, Hastings.

## Hastings BOROUGH COUNCIL

## GENERAL MANAGER

The Melrose Press Group of Companies, rapidly-expanding publishers of international biographical reference books, wish to appoint a General Manager who will be directly responsible to the Managing Director. Eighty per cent of the Group's product is exported. Some 40 men and women are employed on the full-time staff. The Group's offices and book warehouse are in the centre of the City of Cambridge.

The General Manager, who could well be between 28 and 38, will co-ordinate and administer all departments of this unique book publishing operation involving extensive direct mail. Previous publishing experience is not essential.

The excellent prospects include an eventual Directorship. Applications, in strict confidence, should be addressed to:

The Managing Director,  
Melrose Press Ltd.,  
International Biographical Centre,  
Cambridge, CB2 3QP.



### LIVERPOOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for the post of

## PRINCIPAL

of the C. F. Mott College of Education. Duties to commence not later than 1st January, 1975. The College has 1,200 students.

Salary—Group 8. £6,552-£7,029 p.a.

Further particulars and forms of application from the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, 14 SIR THOMAS STREET, LIVERPOOL L1 6BA. Closing date 17th June, 1974.

South Yorkshire is the Metropolitan County embracing the districts of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield, with an area of some 800 square miles and a population in excess of 1.5 million. The greater part of the County is based largely on the traditional industries of steel and coal, and a great part of the County's energies will be concerned with the solution of resulting economic and environmental problems. In contrast, nearly 70 square miles of the County lie within the Peak District National Park, and there are other large areas of a rural character. South Yorkshire is a new type of local authority, offering in consequence both challenge and opportunity.

## Department of Administration EMERGENCY PLANNING OFFICER

£3,846-£4,356

The successful applicant will lead the County Emergency Planning Team in the preparation of emergency plans for the County and co-ordination of district plans. Experience in civil defence planning would be advantageous, and in addition applicants should have proven administrative ability. Please write or telephone for an application form and further details quoting Post Ref. A701, to the Chief Executive (Personnel).

## South Yorkshire County Council

Regent Street, Barnsley S70 2TW.  
Telephone Barnsley 86141 Ext. 13.  
Closing date for applications will be 31st May, 1974.

The post is advertised after consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission and is not restricted to Local Authority staff, although other things being equal preference will be given to Local Government Officers serving in England (excluding London) and Wales.

## Deputy Borough Administrative & Legal Officer

The main task for this post will be to take charge of and to develop the Council's Legal Division. At present the Division has 26 established posts (including 6 solicitors). A recent O. & M. review report—still to be considered—proposes a further 10 posts. The deputy will have other responsibilities within the Administrative & Legal Service and the opportunity to participate in the Council's developing corporate approach to management and forward planning. Further particulars are contained in the papers accompanying the job description.

Applicants should be solicitors with sound local government experience and management ability. Salary Scale: £5,031-£5,834—currently under review—inclusive of London Weighting.

For job description, further particulars and application forms please write to the Director of Management Services, Town Hall, Erit, Kent DA8 1TL, or telephone 01-353 7777, extension 430. Closing date 10th June, 1974.

## Bexley LONDON BOROUGH

## Accountant and Company Secretary

£5,000+

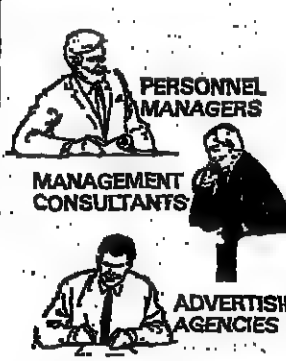
Accountant required to take charge of the accounts of a Lloyd's broking and underwriting agency group. Responsibilities include supervision of day to day accounting functions, preparation of group accounts and company secretarial work. Previous experience of Lloyd's desirable. Salary £5,000+. Apply—Neville Russell & Co., 30 Artillery Lane, London E1 7LT. Reference A.M.B.

## SOLICITORS—South Oxfordshire rising to £4,737

Opportunities exist for newly qualified Solicitors to work in this expanding pleasant area within easy reach of London and Oxford. South Oxfordshire is a large District Council with its headquarters in the Thames side town of Wallingford. Its size, however, provides opportunities for Solicitors to gain a wide experience of all aspects of local government legal work. The grading provides for career progression. The Council has a scheme of removal and disturbance allowances, and can normally assist married officers with temporary housing.

This advertisement appears after consultation with the Staff Commission, and all factors being equal, preference will be given to serving local government officers affected by reorganisation.

Please apply by letter to the Chief Executive, South Oxfordshire District Council, St. George's House, St. George's Road, Wallingford OX10 8JZ.



PERSONNEL MANAGERS

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

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Don't miss the opportunity to fill your senior vacancies of £4,000 plus.

Remember each Tuesday and Friday The Times will be publishing the

£4,000 plus Appointments Page

Only £7.10 per single column centimetre

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### CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF LAW

The Department has vacancies for full-time LECTURERS in the following subject areas:

COMMERCIAL LAW, TAXATION, CRIMINAL LAW, SUCCESSION AND ESTATE DUTY, VEYANCING.

Appointments will be made at Lecturer 1 or 2 level, according to the qualifications and of successful candidates. Applicants should have a degree in law, and preferably a higher degree and regional legal qualification. They should be teaching up to and including final degree, final and post-graduate levels. Appointments will take effect 1st September or as soon as possible thereafter.

The salary scale, in accordance with the Burmah (subject to formal approval), is as follows:

Senior Lecturer: £3,525-£3,915 (bar)—£4,212 (allowance £118).

Lecturer II: £2,700-£3,474 (plus London allowance).

Lecturer I: On an incremental scale within the £2,574 (plus London allowance £118). Starting point upon qualification, training and experience. It will be extended by two increments to £3,045 for graduates.

Further details and application form are obtainable from the Assistant Secretary, City of London Polytechnic, 11, ditch, EC3 7BU. Closing date for applications possible.

### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE REORGANISATION SPECIALIST IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE (ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH)

Salary £5,086-£5,270 (S) - £7,217-£7,222 (1)

Applications for the above appointment are invited from officers serving in the merging Health Service in England and Wales. Applicants should be medical practitioners with broad experience of preventive medicine work in a senior level employment of health services by local health authorities or in the public health service of local authorities or in the National Health Service.

Requests for application form, job description and further particulars should be made to: Dr. J. H. Arnold, Deputy Area Health Officer, 10, Colindale Avenue, Barnet, London, N4 3BE. Tel: 0206-771.

Closing date for completed applications: 17th June 1974.

£4,900-£6,000



## £4,000 plus Appointments

## Southern Water Authority

## FINANCE DIRECTORATE

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for posts in the Finance Directorate as defined by Water Services Commission Circular 5/73 (which includes persons in Local Government with significant experience of the statutory functions transferred). The following posts in the Finance Directorate. All posts will be located at the Authority's new headquarters at Worthing, close to the seafront and centre. Generous removal, lodging and disturbance allowances are available.

**Principal Accountants (2 posts):** £4,600-£5,800

These are 4th tier posts, one of which will deal with the Exchequer and the other with Tariffs and Charges.

**Senior Accountants (3 posts):** £4,482-£4,992

These posts will be dealing with various aspects of capital and revenue accounting and auditing.

**Accountant:** £3,504-£3,976

**Accountancy Assistant:** £3,185-£3,504

assist in the formulation of various financial policies.

Descriptions can be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Guildbourne House, Worthing, Sussex BN1 1LD, to whom completed applications (no fee) together with details of age, present employment and salary, and two referees, should be sent to be received not later than 31st July 1974.

## Ashridge

## TUTOR IN ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

## THE COLLEGE

Ashridge Management College is one of Europe's largest independent centres for management education and research. Its Behavioural Science Faculty has established a high reputation for its courses and the associated programme of research in which its members are engaged.

## THE JOB

The Tutor designs, manages and contributes to programmes in his discipline. He, or she, works with client companies and with colleagues in the development and management of programmes. It involves a high level of professional and social contact with programme participants.

## THE PERSON

We require a graduate qualification in the social sciences, particularly in sociological aspects of organisation, with experience in personnel management or related activities. Some experience in management training is essential and the ability to work independently with wide ranging groups of managers vital.

## THE REWARDS

The salary range is £3,925-£6,125 with advantageous benefits. Consulting work is encouraged and there are opportunities for involvement with industry and contact with other academic bodies. Not the least of the rewards is a lively, friendly and participative climate in the College and a programme of collective development.

Enquiries should be addressed to:

Peter Smith,  
Ashridge Management College,  
Berkhamsted, Herts., HP4 1NS.  
Telephone: Little Gaddenden (044 284) 3497

SOUTH WALES  
GENERAL WORKS  
MANAGER

**SALARY AROUND £5,000 PER ANNUM  
PLUS COMPANY CAR**

## THE COMPANY

Fast-expanding capital intensive Plastics Company undertaking major expansion. Location South Wales area.

## THE JOB

Control and co-ordination of several manufacturing units producing different products.

## THE MAN

Probably aged about 40 with proven works management experience, preferably in a medium sized capital intensive operation.

## THE FUTURE

Future prospects for advancement to Board and profit sharing are excellent.

BOX No. 2786 C. THE TIMES.

## Welsh National Water Development Authority

## COMPUTER DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

**£4,900-£6,720**

Applications are invited for the above post at the Authority's Headquarters in Brecon. With the consent of the Water Services Staff Commission, the post is advertised without restriction but preference will be shown to candidates within the Water Industry as defined in WSSC Circular 5/73.

The person appointed will have extensive experience in the computing field and will be expected to advise on the use of computers in all branches of the Authority's work. Candidates should be members of appropriate professional bodies. The salary for the post will be within the range £4,900 to £6,720 subject to Pay Board approval.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned to whom completed applications should be returned not later than Monday, 10th June 1974.

be Barracks  
recon

H H Crann  
Chief Executive

Northumberland  
County CouncilEMERGENCY SERVICES  
PLANNING OFFICER  
£3,846-£4,737

The Northumberland County Council are to appoint an Officer to lead a small emergency services planning team under the direction of the Council's Chief Executive.

The team will prepare, in consultation with Chief Officers, contingency plans to place local authority services throughout Northumberland on a war footing and will organise the testing of the plans by peacetime exercises. The plans will also embrace the local arrangements with voluntary bodies and will take account of the plans of government departments and essential services. They may also cover the co-ordination of arrangements for handling major peacetime emergencies.

The appointment calls for someone with personal initiative and ability as a staff officer. Knowledge of local government organisation and procedure will be an advantage. The salary will be in accordance with a scale within the above range according to experience.

This advertisement is placed after consultation with the Staff Commission and while there are no restrictions on who may apply, all other things being equal preference will be given to serving local government officers.

Application forms, returnable by 14th June, from the Chief Executive, County Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1SA.

Unrestricted  
CITY OF CHESTER  
SENIOR  
ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

PO1 (f) £3,846-£4,356

Applications are invited from Solicitors with experience in Planning Law. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Head of Administration (who is also a Solicitor) and will lead a group of legal and administrative officers dealing with Planning, including the City's Conservation Areas, and Transportation. The post will provide ample opportunity to gain legal and administrative experience and will include attendance at Committees, as necessary. The Department is housed in modern offices. Generous removal, disturbance, etc., allowances are available. Telephone Chester (0244) 40144 Ext. 2125 (Mr. R. Walton) for further details and application form. Closing date: 4th June 1974.

This advertisement appears after consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission.

D. M. KERMODE,  
Clerk and Chief Executive.

Town Hall, CHESTER.

## NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Office of the Chief Executive  
and Clerk of the County Council

With the consent of the Local Government Staff Commission the undermentioned vacancies are advertised on an unrestricted basis, although other things being equal, preference will be given to serving local government officers.

ASSISTANT  
SOLICITORS (2)

Grade PO.2 (A/B) £4,230-£5,118  
(Commencing point negotiable)

The County of North Yorkshire is the largest of the new non-metropolitan counties. An area of great natural beauty, it contains the spa towns of Harrogate and Scarborough, and the ancient City of York. It also has two national parks—The North Yorkshire Moors National Park and The Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Application forms may be obtained from—  
The Chief Executive & Clerk of the County Council,  
North Yorkshire County Council,  
County Hall, Northallerton,  
Yorkshire, DL7 8AD.

To whom they should be returned by the 29th May, 1974.

## HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

## Appointment of

## COUNTY EDUCATION OFFICER

**SALARY SCALE, £9,471 to £240(3)  
to £10,191 p.a.**

The Hertfordshire County Council invite applications for the appointment of County Education Officer. Applicants should be honours graduates of a British University and should have had teaching and administrative experience at a high level.

The post is advertised on an unrestricted basis with the approval of the Local Government Staff Commission for England but, other things being equal, preference will be given to serving local government officers.

Details of qualifications and previous and present appointments, together with the names of two referees should be sent to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained (Ref. FP), by 4th June, 1974.

M. J. le FLEMING, County Secretary, County Hall, Hertford.

WESTERN DIVISION OF THE WOODARD  
CORPORATIONGRENVILLE COLLEGE, BIDEFORD  
HEADMASTER

The Provost and Chapter of the Western Division of the Woodard Corporation invite applications for the post of Headmaster which will become vacant in September, 1975.

There are at present 320 boys aged from 11-18 years, 55 of whom are day boys. The present Headmaster is a member of S.H.M.I.S.

Candidates are invited to make application not later than 1st July, 1974 and these should be sent to the  
PROVOST, c/o S. R. FERRAIT Esq.,  
GOODLAND BULL & CO.,  
BRIDGWATER HOUSE,  
CORPORATION STREET, TAUNTON,  
from whom all particulars may be obtained. A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed.

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WELSH NATIONAL WATER DEVELOPMENT  
AUTHORITY

## LEGAL POSTS

(Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for various posts within the Directorate of Administration. This advertisement is issued with the approval of the Water Services Staff Commission and persons outside the water industry may apply. Preference will, however, be given to persons within that industry.

PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT SOLICITOR at the Authority's Headquarters in Brecon (£4,500-£5,500).

AREA SOLICITORS in Chester (£4,734-£5,307) and Caernarvon (£4,212-£4,719).

ASSISTANT AREA SOLICITOR in Llanelli (£4,550-£5,250).

SENIOR LEGAL ASSISTANT in Brecon (£3,138-£3,441).

LEGAL ASSISTANTS in Chester and Caernarvon (£1,863-£2,036).

Commencing salaries will be in accordance with experience and subject to Pay Board approval. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned and should be returned by 29th May, 1974.

The Barracks  
Brecon

H. H. Crann  
Chief Executive



£6,000

General Manager  
Director Designate

Holidays are Europe's leading Booking Agents for Holiday Boats and Bungalows. A strongly marketing-orientated company, growing dramatically and profitably. Sales around £3.5m.

The General Manager will report to the Managing Director and lead a small high-calibre team. Permanent staff total thirty, although in season an additional forty people are employed. Responsibilities include implementing strategy, achieving greater penetration of existing markets and generating new business.

Commencing income is to the figure shown and this could soon be increased considerably with profit share incentive. A fully maintained car is supplied and there is a pension/ life assurance plan plus a free family BUPA scheme. The setting is the pleasant, relatively low-cost housing area of Lowestoft and a contribution to removal expenses will be made.

The chosen candidate will be a member, aged 35 to 45 and a skilled sales negotiator possessing a sound broad-based education. His career to date could well have been in mail order or selling high level financial services. He will also be familiar with the P.R. function. It is essential that long demanding hours and absence from home cause no domestic friction. Desirable attributes include knowledge of hire-boats, boatyards, waterways and holiday developments.

Please write, in absolute confidence, giving brief career details to John Campbell, quoting reference JC.0944

Tack Management Consultants,  
176-184 Vauxhall Bridge Road,  
London SW1V 1DX.

TACK  
Personnel Services

Applications are invited for the following post in the Authority's Schools' Psychological Service.

EDUCATIONAL  
PSYCHOLOGIST

£4,230-£4,881

to work in the Holloway Child Guidance Unit, Drayton Park Health Centre, 32 Drayton Park, N.5

In addition to clinic duties the successful candidate will be required to assist with the work of the Schools' Psychological Service generally. This offers opportunities for experience in ordinary and special day boarding schools as well as community homes.

Candidates should have an honours degree in psychology, teaching experience and a post graduate training in educational psychology.

Application forms and further details from

The Education Officer  
(EO/Estab 22/1)  
The County Hall, SE1 7PB.

Closing date for the return of completed forms 31 May, 1974.

MEDICAL  
OFFICERS

Applications are invited from Registered Medical Practitioners for the following posts in the Northern Ireland Prison Medical Service. These posts will be at H.M. Prison, The Maze, Lisburn (which is 10 miles South-West of Belfast).

Senior Medical  
Officer full time

Salary will be at the rate of £7,982 (under review) plus an Environmental Allowance of £111 per annum.

Medical Officer  
Full time

The salary scale will be £5,328-£6,968 per year (under review), the point of entry relating to the qualifications and experience of the applicant. In addition to salary an Environmental Allowance of £111 per annum is payable.

Medical Officer  
part time

The appointee will be committed to a total of 20 hours work per week, mainly for morning duties Monday-Saturday. There will be a liability to be on-call at certain other times by agreement with the Senior Medical Officer. The salary will be at the rate of £2,531 per annum plus a 25% on-call allowance. Please write or telephone for an application form, quoting Ref. 82 148/74/TT, to the Civil Service Commission, Clarendon House, Adelaide Street, Belfast BT2 8ND (telephone 44300, ext. 26). Completed forms must be returned to arrive not later than 11th June, 1974.

BOTTLING EQUIPMENT  
MANUFACTURERS

Rivi S.p.A. Milan (Established 1910) is setting up a U.K. Company to market their bottling equipment. The new company must be run by a dynamic and efficient team. Therefore we are seeking:

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The candidates must have a thorough technical knowledge of high speed lines in the bottling industry. He must be prepared to travel and work long hours and must have first class contacts at all levels. Offices will be in central London. In return we offer:

Annual Salary between six and seven thousand pounds.  
Commission on the total sales of the new U.K. company.  
Company car.  
First year's salary guaranteed by contract.

## SALES ENGINEER

The candidate is also required to have the necessary technical knowledge and sales experience of the industry and be prepared to travel and work closely with the Sales Manager in the running of the organisation.

Annual Salary three thousand five hundred to four thousand pounds.  
Plus benefits similar to the Sales Manager

Apply in writing to Pritchard, Engelfield and Tobin (Ref. V.R.1, 23 Great Castle Street, W.1.

## Bedford District Council

Assistant  
Solicitor

up to £4,482

Duties will be primarily in relation to Town and Country Planning and general advocacy, but will involve involvement in most aspects of Local Government legal work. There will be the opportunity for development of management potential, both through the oversight of a section and by involvement at a senior level in inter-departmental working parties.

Applicants should ideally possess experience of work in a Local Government legal department, of advocacy and litigation and of Town and Country Planning Law.

The post is advertised with the authority of the Staff Commission and is UNRESTRICTED, but other things being equal preference will be given to serving local government officers.

Excellent conditions of service, removal and legal/estate agency fees assistance up to £500, together with municipal accommodation of accommodation allowance.

Full details of the appointment, the Department and the Authority, together with conditions of service, available from

Mr. B. S. Bannan  
Personnel Manager  
Bedford District Council  
Town Hall, Bedford

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SECRETARIAT**

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**GROUP ADMINISTRATION  
MANAGER**

of a computer software consultancy. We. The post requires maturity, loyalty, discretion, a sense of humour and the ability to take decisions and others great scope for initiative and personal enterprise. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in business administration.

of a technical nature in addition to routine work. Good operational qualifications are necessary; training will be given in an automatic group system which will then be under her control. Salary negotiable around \$1000.—Please fax: Peter Haasung, S.P.I. International.

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**SECRETARY  
RECEPTIONIST**  
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accurate typist, 4 x 14 switch-  
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## Women's Appointments

### also on page 35

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GOLDEN HANDS MONTHLY,  
38 Old Compton St., London W1V 5PA.

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